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The Morris Nursery Company

West Chester,
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.



The Lombardy Poplar gives variety and height to the landscape; it is especially effective as a background for the low, spreading, bungalow type of dwelling. Japan has given us the flower in the foreground; tall, graceful, gorgeous, water-loving Japanese Iris



Nature is the master planter. Man, the imitator, achieves his most happy accomplishments when he most closely copies nature. Above is depicted a gem in natural planting, cleft in the midst by an inviting roadway, and flanked on the left with a garden among the rocks.



Office of the Morris Nursery Company.

ANNOUNCEMENT



THE MORRIS NURSERY COMPANY wishes to use very little space for an introduction, as it is merely a continuation of a very old established business.

It was established in 1849 by Paschall Morris, and from him received its name. He was succeeded by J. L. Darlington & Co., who conducted it until 1866, when it was purchased by Otto & Achelis, and managed by this firm until 1875, when George Achelis assumed the sole ownership. Since 1906 the business has been conducted under the name of the Morris Nursery Company.

We desire to thank the public for the liberal patronage which has been given to the Morris Nurseries for over half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same. We aim to supply the best of stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of stock offered.

LOCATION.—The nurseries are located in one of the most fertile spots in Chester county, 27 miles west of Philadelphia. Office is opposite Maple Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and about ten minutes' walk from the main station in West Chester. A trolley car (fare 60 cts. round trip) leaves Sixty-ninth and Market Streets every half hour, reaching West Chester in one hour and ten minutes. In coming by trolley, get off at Penn Street and walk two squares north.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.—We have an experienced Landscape Architect who can make plans if desired, for which no charge will be made if the stock is ordered from us. Estimates will be made with or without planting, as requested. If plans are rejected, a moderate charge will be made for the expense which we have incurred.

PLANTING.—We take great pains in careful digging, grading and packing. The spring planting season opens about the first of April and continues into May, and the autumn season from first of October until the ground is frozen in November.

All orders from unknown parties must be accompanied by check, draft, express or money order, unless satisfactory reference is given. To avoid mistakes write the order plainly, giving both postoffice address and shipping directions. All articles are at the risk of the purchaser after being delivered to the railroad or express companies here.

REPLACING.—As we do not plant the trees and therefore have no control over them after they leave our hands, we can only agree to replace such trees as fail to show signs of life, on July first after planting, at half the price paid for them.

The Morris Nursery Company.



Ornamental Department

The deciduous trees here named comprise most of the well-known hardy varieties. Of some varieties we have very large specimen trees. Have most of this stock in large quantities and can quote very reasonable prices on hundred and thousand lots. The trees can be so packed as to arrive at their destination in good condition after being several days in transit.

Brief Directions for Transplanting Trees.—Prepare the ground as for a crop of corn; then dig the holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding and doubling them up. Avoid deep planting, which is decidedly injurious to the tree, and when excessive may cause death to it. It should be no deeper than it stood before removal from the nursery. A mound of earth one foot high, should be heeled up around the trees when planted in the fall; it makes them firmer to withstand the winter, and is a protection to the roots. It should be leveled off again in the spring. Before planting, the injured parts of the roots should be cut off smoothly with a sharp knife. Shortening the branches is another very important matter to the life and vigor of the tree, and should be done at the time of planting. It consists in cutting back the ends of the branches, but to what extent it should be done depends on circumstances. If a tree has lost a great portion of its roots, a severe shortening of the branches will be necessary; if only a small portion of its roots are cut off, moderate pruning will be sufficient. In all cases it should be done in a manner corresponding to a loss of roots. A good time for planting evergreens is last of October or first of November. The wood is then well ripened and can stand the severity of the winter; the plants are ready to start growing when the spring opens, and are not so liable to suffer by early summer droughts as those evergreens which are planted in the spring. And, lastly, when packed in boxes for shipment, they are not so liable to heat in the late fall as in the spring when the weather begins to get warm. They can be successfully planted in the spring, but if a dry season should follow the planting, a great number of the plants will most likely die.



Purple-leaved Beech—*Fagus Purpurea*.

ASH - Fraxinus

A class of large ornamental trees, adapted to a great variety of soils. Of quite rapid growth and possessing many desirable characteristics for lawn, street and park planting.

American White (*F. Americana*). Native tree of large size and rapid growth. Handsome pale green leaves. Ash trees must be examined annually at base for borers, which usually attack the tree in April.

BEECH - Fagus

The Beeches are hardy and thrive best in a deep, rich clay soil. The glossy foliage and gray bark form a fine contrast. Best success will be obtained by planting small specimens and pruning severely at time of transplanting.

European (*F. sylvatica*). Native of Europe. Grows very large. Foliage large and compact, making the tree excellent for screen purposes.

Cut-leaved (*F. laciniata*). Beautiful and rare. Medium growth. Foliage small and cut-leaved.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). A fine lawn tree. Very beautiful purple foliage, turning to a purplish-green in the fall. Contrasts well with foliage of other trees.

Weeping (*F. pendula*). Most beautiful of all weeping trees. Leaves a very rich, dark green. Its mode of growth is very unique.

BUTTONWOOD or PLANE TREE - Platanus

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). A rapid grower and not affected by the air of cities, nor by insects. Its foliage is handsome, and its growth is upright and clean. Very fine for street and park planting. Also called "Oriental Sycamore."



Catalpa Bungei.



American White Ash.

CATALPA or INDIAN BEAN - Catalpa

Hardy Western (*C. speciosa*). Upright, rapid grower and very hardy. Makes a tall, straight tree. Blooms in midsummer. A variety which is said to have originated in the West; is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad, deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties.

Chinese (*C. Bungei*). From China. Tree of dwarf habit; shy bloomer. Foliage large and glossy. Grafted about 5 to 6 feet high, with umbrella-shaped top.

CHERRY - Cerasus

Double-flowering (*C. flora alba plena*). Is covered with masses of double, white flowers in early summer, but does not bear fruit.

CYPRESS - Taxodium

Deciduous (*T. distichum*). Beautiful growing tree. Has delicate, fine foliage similar to an evergreen. Fine for groups or planted singly.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

White-flowered (*C. florida*). Very beautiful and ornamental. Small size, native tree, bearing white flowers in spring before the leaves appear.

Red-flowering (*C. florida rubra*). A small ornamental tree, with bright red flowers. Grafted trees.

Weeping. A variety of *C. florida*, with drooping branches. Very ornamental, small tree.

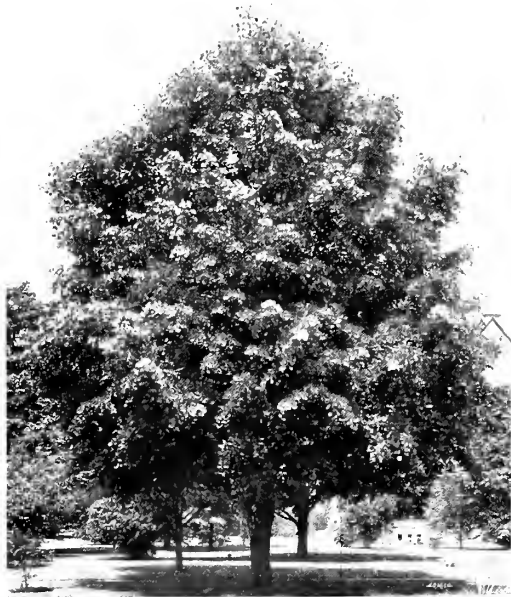


English Horse Chestnut.

ELM - Ulmus

American White (*U. Americana alba*). The noble, graceful tree of our forests. Forms a very wide-spreading top.

English (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth. Leaves are smaller and more regularly cut than the American. Bark is darker colored. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a fine appearance.



American Linden.



American White Elm.

Scotch (*U. montana*). Also called Wych Elm. A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and large foliage.

Golden (*U. Dampieri Wreidi*). Medium size tree, with beautiful golden leaves in spring, fading during the summer. A novelty.

GINKGO TREE

See Maidenhair Tree.

HAZELNUT - Corylus

Common English Filbert (*C. Avellana*). A small nut tree having the appearance of a shrub.

HORSE-CHESTNUT - Æsculus

English, Common (*Æ. Hippocastanum*). Hardy, healthy tree, free from insects; bears white flowers, spotted with purple and yellow; slow grower; makes dense shade.

Red Flowering (*Æ. rubicunda*). Fine tree, with showy red flowers. Leaves are deeper green than the White and it blooms later. A valuable ornamental tree. Very effective when planted with the White.

JUDAS TREE - Cercis

American (*C. Canadensis*). Small tree; crooked grower, but very ornamental, being covered with a profusion of rosy-pink flowers before the leaves appear.

LABURNUM - Cytisus

Common, or Golden Chain (*C. Laburnum*). Also called Bean Trefoil. A beautiful tree, bearing long, pendulous racemes of yellow flowers in June. Very showy.

LARCH - Larix

European (*L. Europaea*). A fine, rapid-growing pyramidal tree; small branches droop.

Japan (*L. Kaempferi*). Foliage light green turning to golden yellow in fall. Pyramidal form.



Magnolia Blossoms.

LINDEN - Tilia

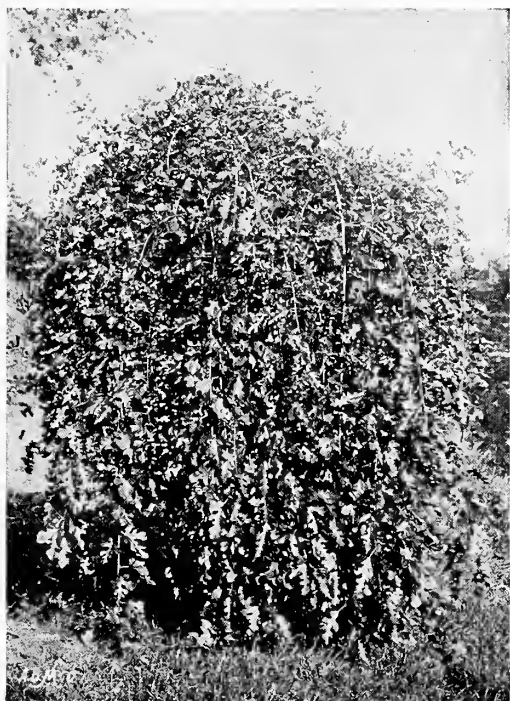
European (*T. Europaea*). Very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Desirable on large grounds.

American or Basswood (*T. Americana*). Rapid grower; large leaves and fragrant flowers. Very desirable for parks and streets.

Silver (*T. alba*). Smaller than above. Leaves are downy white beneath, and smooth, bright green above. Vigorous grower.

MAIDENHAIR - Salisburia

Ginkgo Tree (*S. adiantifolia*). A very picturesque and beautiful tree; leaves shaped like a fan. A native of Japan, but will thrive well here.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry.

MOUNTAIN ASH - Pyrus

European or Rowan Tree (*P. Aucuparia*). Hardy tree, covered from July until winter with bright scarlet berries. It requires attention, as it is subject to insects.

MULBERRY - Morus

Russian (*M. Tatarica*). Good-sized tree, bearing black fruit.

Teas' Weeping (*M. pendula*). Forms an umbrella-shaped head; with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Hardy. Grafted trees.

White. Common variety. Valuable for feeding silk worms.

Globe. Small tree, having round, ball-shaped head.

MAGNOLIA

Cucumber Tree (*M. acuminata*). Rapid-growing, tall tree. Fruit before ripe, resembles a small cucumber. Flowers medium, greenish yellow, bell-shaped.

Sweet Bay, or Swamp (*M. glauca*). Small tree, with very large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and very fragrant; often sold through the streets of cities.

Large-leaved (*M. macrophylla*). Medium-sized tree, with large leaves. Flowers large, pure white and fragrant.

Soulange's (*M. Soulangeana*). Flowers purple and white, appearing before the leaves in spring. Very handsome. Shrub-like in form. Grafted trees.

Chinese White, or Yulan (*M. conspicua*). Has pure white flowers of delicate odor which appear before the leaves early in spring. Grafted trees.

Umbrella (*M. tripetala*). A medium-sized tree of rapid growth. Large leaves and large creamy white flowers.

Hall's Japan (*Stellata*). Dwarf. Blooms earlier than other Magnolias. Produces double pure white fragrant flowers, with long narrow petals.

Showy-flowered (*Speciosa*). Foliage and growth resembles Soulangeana, but flowers are smaller, of deeper color and later.

Lancei. A fine variety. Produces dark purple, cup-shaped flowers in April. Strong grower.

Large-flowered White (*Alba superba*). Medium size tree. Large white flowers appearing before the leaves.

Dark-flowered Magnolia (*S. Nigra*). New variety, producing very large dark purple flowers, darker than the Soulangeana. A desirable addition. Bloom extends over several weeks.

Silver-leaf Maple—*Acer dasycarpum*.**MAPLE - *Acer***

Ash-leaved (*A. Negundo*). Also called Box Elder. Fine, rapid-growing tree; spreading habit. Desirable for shade.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). One of the most valuable ornamental trees for street and lawn. Very compact growth; free from insects, and makes an excellent shade tree.

Silver-leaved (*A. dasycarpum*). This variety is often mistaken for the Silver Poplar, which suckers from the root. This Maple does not sucker from the roots, and makes a beautiful tree. It is the fastest grower of all the Maples.

Schwedler's (*A. platanoides* Schwedleri). The purple-leaved Norway Maple. It has purple leaves early in summer, and makes a valuable ornamental tree. Grafted trees.

Red or Swamp (*A. rubrum*). Medium-sized tree; leaves bright scarlet in fall; very beautiful. A good street tree.

Japanese Maple—*Acer Polymorphum*.

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). Of stately form; grows very tall. The foliage colors a beautiful golden yellow in autumn. Fine for lawn or street.

Sycamore (*A. pseudo-platanus*). Handsome, rapid-growing tree, with dark, rich foliage.

Wier's Cut-leaved (*A. dasycarpum* Wierii laciniatum). A weeping, graceful Silver Maple. Leaves cut-leaved, which gives it a feathery appearance.

Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum*). Growth slow; leaves bright green in summer and crimson in autumn.

Dark Red Japan Maple (*A. polymorphum* atropurpureum). Dwarf habit, almost shrub-like; foliage deeply cut, dark red and very ornamental. One of the best.

Japan Purple Cut-leaved (*A. polymorphum* atropurpureum dissectum). Leaves rose-colored when young, turning purple when older. Dwarf tree. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like in appearance.

Golden Japan (*A. polymorphum* aureum). Foliage greenish-yellow. Very slow grower. Small trees.

Rosea Marginata. Rose-colored edge and green center of leaf.

Filicifolium. Deeply cut leaves. Very pretty.

Scolopendrifolium. Dark red, fine narrow leaves.

OAK - *Quercus*

Pin (*Q. palustris*). Also called Swamp or Spanish Oak. Beautiful for lawn or street, and considered the finest Oak.

Red (*Q. rubra*). Rapid grower. Leaves turn red in autumn.

Scarlet (*Q. coccinea*). Very much like the red.

Pyramidal (*Q. pyramidalis*). Medium size, of erect habit like the Lombardy Poplars.

Pin Oak—*Quercus Palustris*.

PLUM - Prunus

Double-flowering (*P. triloba*). Has pretty pink flowers in May.

Purple-leaved (*P. Pissardi*). Purple leaves retaining their color all season. Flowers small, single, white.

PEACH - Persica

These trees do not grow very large, therefore are suitable for small yards.

Double White (*P. vulgaris flora alba plena*). Very ornamental. Flowers white. May.

Double Pink (*P. vulgaris flora rosea plena*). Flowers double pink. May.

Double Scarlet (*P. vulgaris flora sanguinea plena*). Flowers double, bright rose. May.

POPLAR - Populus

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Very fast grower of pyramidal shape. Creates marked effect in large groups. A popular variety in Europe.

Bolleana (*P. Bolleana*). Very dark green leaves, silvery on the under side. This variety is very picturesque and does not sucker from the roots like the common Silver Poplar. Grafted trees.

Carolina, or Cottonwood (*P. monilitera*). A valuable, very rapid growing street tree.

STRAWBERRY TREE - Euonymus

European Burning Bush, or Spindle Tree (*E. Europaeus*). Very ornamental, small-growing tree from Europe. Has brilliant red berries which hang on the branches until winter. Effective when planted with Evergreens.

SWEET GUM - Liquidambar

American (*L. styraciflua*). A beautiful street tree, with large star-shaped leaves, turning deep crimson in the fall.

TULIP TREE or Whitewood - Liriodendron

L. Tulipifera. Erroneously called Yellow Poplar. A quick-growing, beautiful tree, with large, smooth, shining leaves and tulip-shaped yellow flowers. Large trees are difficult to transplant.

WHITE FRINGE - Chionanthus

C. Virginica. One of the best small trees; really a large shrub. Has superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like greenish-white flowers in June.



Weeping Willow—*Salix Babylonica*.



Lombardy Poplar.

WILLOW - Salix

Babylonian Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The popular Weeping Willow. Of large growth; easy to transplant. Valuable for water scenery and low grounds.

Salamon's (*S. Salamoni*). Very much the same habit as the Babylonian, but not so weeping; more upright grower.

Black, or Pussy. Upright grower. Very often seen growing along streams.

Laurel-leaved (*S. laurifolia*). Large, shiny leaves. Not a straight grower, but very ornamental. A rapid growing tree that deserves a larger place in our landscape work than it receives. Its dark, glossy foliage makes a fine background for shrubbery; also valuable for screens, as it bears shearing well. Bark bright green; is very showy in winter.

Royal (*S. regalis*). A fine tree, with rich, silvery foliage.



Tulip Tree—Liriodendron.

Condensed List of Deciduous Trees

For the purpose of assisting purchasers in making selections, we give the following condensed list:

Cut-leaved, or Curiously Shaped Leaves

Cut-leaved Beech	Japan Maples
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch	Salisburia
Sweet Gum	

For Streets, Roads and Avenues

American Elms	Norway Maple
Oriental Plane	Horse-Chestnut
Sugar Maple	Carolina Poplars
Silver Maple	

Trees Bearing Ornamental Fruits

White Dogwood	Strawberry Tree
Mountain Ash	

Weeping Trees

Weeping Beech	Weeping Dogwood
Wier's Cut-leaved Maple	Salamon's Willow
Weeping Mulberry	Kilmarnock Willow
Cut-leaved Weeping Birch	Babylonian Willow

Trees with Colored Foliage

Purple Japan Cut-leaved	Purple Beech
Purple-leaved Plum [Maple	Red Japan Maple
Red Maple	Royal Willow
Schwedler's Maples	Golden Elm

For Driveways in Parks or Lawns

Norway Maples	English Linden
Salisburia	Catalpa Speciosa
American Linden	Tulip Trees
Sugar Maple	Magnolia macrophylla
Catalpa Bungei	

Flowering Trees

Catalpa (June)	Red-flowering Horse-
Lindens (June)	chestnut (May)
Tulip Trees (June)	English Horse-chestnut
Flowering Peach	(May)
(May)	Laburnum (May)
White-flowering Dog-	Magnolias (May)
wood (May)	Double-flowered Cher-
Flowering Plum (May)	ry (May)
Judas Tree (May)	Red-flowered Dogwood
White Fringe (June)	(May)
	Mountain Ash (June)

For Single Specimens

Lombardy Poplars	Purple Beech
Fern-leaf Beech	English Beech
Weeping Beech	Salisburia
Magnolias	Norway Maples
Prunus Pissardi	Weeping Mulberry
Globe Mulberry	Catalpa Bungei
Cut-leaved Maples	



Catalpa Speciosa.



Planting of Retinospora.

Evergreens

As mentioned in "directions for Transplanting," evergreens can be planted in April, May, August, September, the latter part of October and November. Below we name only hardy varieties. Evergreens are always difficult to transplant, and should be handled with great care. Do not allow the roots to become dry; use plenty of water in planting and see that the earth is firmly packed around the roots.

ARBORVITAE - *Thuja*

American (*T. occidentalis*). The best of all Arborvitae for hedges.

Rollinson's Golden (*T. elegantissima*). An upright grower, having a rich golden hue. Very conspicuous.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Very compact form and dense foliage.

Compacta (*T. compacta*). Globe-shaped, with light green foliage. The best dwarf. Bushy; fine for hedges and around cemetery lots.

Hovey's Golden (*T. Hoveyi*). Dwarf. Has a golden tint in spring and bright green in summer.

Siberian (*T. Siberica*). Compact and pyramidal in growth; very hardy. Retains its dark green color in winter.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). Very erect and compact. Valuable in groups. Easily transplanted and sure to give satisfaction. One of the finest.

Geo. Peabody (*T. Geo. Peabody*). The best and most conspicuous of golden Arborvitae. Retains its bright golden color all summer. Compact growth.

Chinese Golden (*Biota orientalis aurea*). A fine variety with a yellow tint. Rapid grower.

Chinese Green (*Biota orientalis*). The young branches make a flat growth and are bright green in color.



Pyramidal Arborvitae.

Red Cedar—*Juniperus Virginiana*.**BOX - Buxus**

Common Tree (*B. sempervirens*). A compact evergreen shrub with thick, leathery foliage.

Dwarf. Used for edging flower beds.

Pyramidal (*B. sempervirens*). Compact evergreen shrub with thick, leathery foliage. Bush is trained to form a pyramidal shape. Stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained soil, and best in partially shaded position.

Standard. Same as above, but trained to a single stem with fine, round head. Very desirable for formal planting.

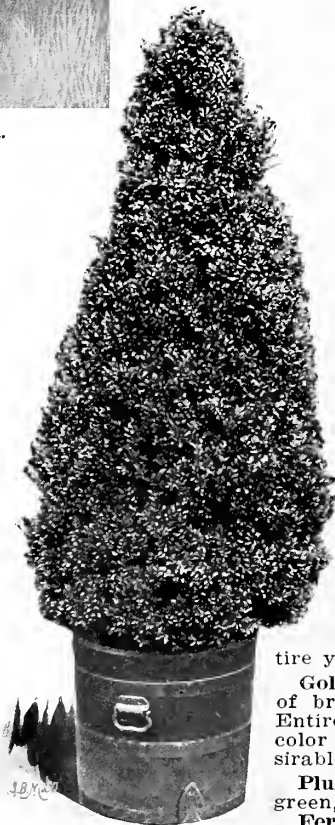
CEDAR - Cedrus

Blue Cedar (*C. Atlantica glauca*). Pyramidal open growth. Vigorous. Foliage light silvery tint, rivalling the Blue Spruce in color.

CYPRESS - Cupressus

Lawsoniana Allami. A beautiful evergreen of rather pyramidal growth. Flat fan-like foliage, bluish green. Hardy.

Triumph de Boskoop. Similar to the above. Appears to be perfectly hardy, and foliage very bluish. A striking and desirable evergreen for all beds.



Pyramidal Box.

FIR - Abies

Balsam (*A. Balsamea*). Foliage dark green. An erect rapid grower. Makes fine Christmas trees.

Nordmann's Silver Fir. (*A. Nordmaniana*). Native of Crimean Mountains. Pyramidal, compact. Foliage heavy, dark green, glossy on upper side, and slightly blue and silver on under side of leaves.

JUNIPER - Juniperus

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). A pretty and distinct evergreen, which for its beauty and form is a great favorite. Very erect and tapering growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. Much used in small yards and cemetery lots.

Swedish (*J. Suecica*). Similar to above, but not so compact; has lighter green foliage, and more hardy.

Golden Trailing (*J. alpina aurea*). A beautiful golden variety, keeping its color well. Is quite an addition to a clump of evergreens.

Golden Japanese (*J. Japonica aurea*). Dense, spreading branches, often almost trailing. Young growth golden-yellow, changing to light green.

Silvery Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana glauca*). Of compact, conical habit. Foliage silvery. Very fine.

Pfitzeriana. Entirely new variety; is of low growth, of a bluish green.

PINES - Pinus

Pines are of rapid growth and make large trees. Like all other evergreens they are difficult to transplant when large.

Austrian, or Black. A very robust, spreading tree, with long, rigid, bluish-green leaves. Makes a handsome tree and presents a massive appearance in contrast with other evergreens.

White (*P. strobus*). Delicate silvery green foliage; flourishes in the poorest soils. The most ornamental of our native Pines.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). Fine, robust, rapid-growing tree with stout shoots and bluish-green foliage.

Dwarf (*P. Mugho*). Of low-spreading growth, attaining only the size of a bush. Very slow grower.

Stone (*P. Cembra*). A handsome European species. Compact, conical form. Foliage short and silvery. Slow grower.

JAPAN CYPRESS (Retinospora)

Retinospora Compacta. Beautiful green during entire year. Grows very bushy.

Golden (*R. plumosa aurea*). Tips of branches a bright golden hue. Entirely hardy and preserves its color well. Very striking and desirable.

Plume-like (*R. plumosa*). Bright green, entirely hardy. Very pretty.

Fern-like (*R. filifera*). Delicate, slender branches. Very striking and graceful. Quite hardy.

RETINOSPORA—Continued

Gracilis. Dwarf, with fan-like branchlets at end of branches. Very picturesque.

Golden Pea-fruited (*R. pisifera aurea*). A golden variety which is very desirable. Much like the type in general characteristics, but with bright yellow foliage. When planted in combination with the green varieties, is valuable for its contrasting foliage.

Squarrosa Veitchii. A heath-leaved form. Resembles *Thuya ericoides*, but more hardy. Beautiful, silvery foliage. Makes effective contrast when planted with the *Plumosa aurea*.

Sieboldi (Ret. *Squarrosa Sieboldi*). Heath-leaved foliage. Color entirely distinct from any other. It is first bluish, turning to green and later to a brownish tint. Not quite hardy.

Plumosa argentea. Dense bush, roundish, with fine silvery foliage. Very beautiful. Rather dwarf.

SPRUCE - Picea

Douglas Spruce (*P. Douglassii*). From Colorado. Large conical shape. Branches horizontal, spreading. Leaves light green above and silvery beneath.

Hemlock (*P. Canadensis*). A beautiful pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew. Distinct from all other trees. Fine lawn tree and makes handsome hedges.

Weeping Hemlock Spruce (*Tsuga Sargentii pendula*). A graceful pendulous form, thickly covered with foliage. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Very picturesque.

Norway (*P. Excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit. When old has fine pendulous branches; hardy, beautiful and picturesque. Makes the finest Christmas trees.

White Pine—*Pinus Strobus*.

Drooping Norway (*P. elegans pendula*). A graceful tree. The main branches are horizontal, while the slender lateral branches hang vertically. Much used for lawn specimens.

Oriental (*P. orientalis*). From the shores of the Black Sea, and needs protection here when young. Beautiful tree; compact and slender foliage.

White (*P. alba*). Medium-sized native tree, of compact growth and entirely hardy. Foliage light green. Very beautiful.

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens*). A beautiful Spruce from the Rocky Mountains. Its light blue needles in early summer are very striking, and contrast well with dark green evergreens. Grafted trees from bright blue specimens.

Concolor, or Silver Fir of Colorado. The finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Graceful tree with broad, handsome foliage, bluish above and silvery beneath.

YEW - Taxus

American Yew (*T. Canadensis*). A low spreading bush. Excellent for covering shady hillsides or rocky places.

Abrupt-leaved Japan Yew (*T. cuspidata*). Very similar to *Taxus baccata*. Branches are more upright and stouter. Leaves are broader.

Brevifolia. Similar to above. Leaves short, dark green. A handsome variety.



Norway Spruce.

Orders may be sent in at any time, which will be booked and forwarded at the proper planting season. We ship to all parts of the country, the stock being so well packed as to arrive in good condition and insure perfect satisfaction.

The Planting and Care of Evergreens

When received do not let the roots become dry or exposed to the wind and sun and if the weather is dry, dip the roots in water before planting.

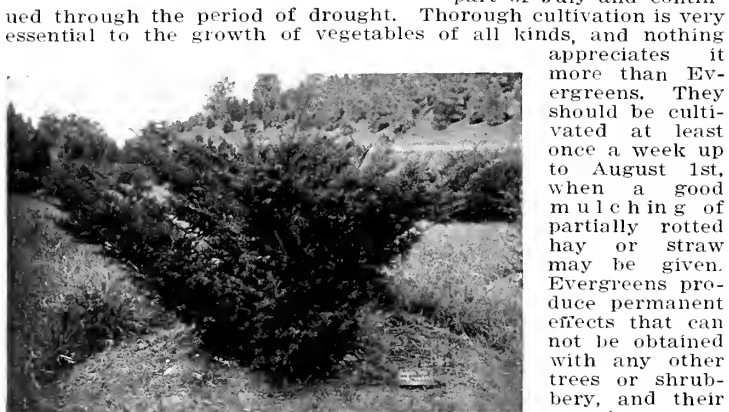
The size of the hole will depend upon the size of the tree to be planted, and it should be large enough to hold the clump of roots without crowding. If it occurs in digging that the surface soil is better quality than that found further down, as frequently happens, put a small quantity of this to one side and replace it in the hole before the tree is inserted. After adjusting the roots in the hole as nearly as possible in the position which they formerly occupied, fill the earth in gently and thoroughly around them, packing the soil firmly with the ball of your foot. As a finishing process, after filling in the hole and firming the soil well about the tree, apply as a mulch, several inches of well rotted straw, coarse manure or grass. Too much emphasis can scarcely be laid upon the importance of this last step. With Shade, Fruit and Ornamental Trees it is possible to preserve a balance between top and roots by cutting back the former if the latter be injured, but this is not practical in dealing with evergreens. To protect the roots against drying by exposure to sun and wind they must be carefully wrapped in a wet sack, piece of burlap or old cloth, even if moved only a short distance. The month of August is the critical period for newly planted Evergreens, for during this month, unlike deciduous trees, Evergreens make a new root growth, which requires moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. If the season is very hot and dry, this watering should be commenced the latter part of July and continued through the period of drought. Thorough cultivation is very essential to the growth of vegetables of all kinds, and nothing appreciates it more than Evergreens. They should be cultivated at least once a week up to August 1st, when a good mulching of partially rotted hay or straw may be given. Evergreens produce permanent effects that can not be obtained with any other trees or shrubbery, and their use is recommended.



Colorado Blue Spruce.



Retinispora Pisifera.



Japan Yew, *Taxus Cuspidata*.



Irish Juniper.



An Attractive Shrubbery Planting.

Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs

ALTHEA or ROSE OF SHARON - Hibiscus

The Altheas are fine, free growing, flowering shrubs, and perfectly hardy. Very desirable, as they bloom in August and September when few others are flowering. Of easiest cultivation and makes fine hedges. They are entirely free from insect pests and always give delight and satisfaction.



Althea Hedge.

Bicolor (*H. Syriacus bicolor*). Double white, with red stripes.

Double Red (*H. Syriacus rubra pleno*). Showy, double red flowers.

Double Purple (*H. Syriacus purpurea flore pleno*). Fine double purple flowers.

Double White (*H. Syriacus alba pleno*). Fine double white flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc (*H. Syriacus Jeanne d'Arc*). Double pure white flowers.

Meehanii (*H. Syriacus Meehanii*). A fine, new variegated variety. Large single flowers of a lavender color, produced in profusion during the early summer.

Yellow (*H. Syriacus lutea pleno*). Very light yellow flowers. Blooms early.

Single White (*H. Syriacus totus albus*). Single pure white flowers.

Single Red (*H. Syriacus totus rubra*). Single red flowers.

Paconiflora. Large double pink, beautiful flowers.

Variegated-leaved (*H. Syriacus variegata fl. pl.*). Foliage finely marked with yellow. Produces purple flowers.

Seedlings, Mixed Colors. Good for screens or hedges.

Tree Form. Very pretty. From a distance they look like little trees full of roses. Valuable for centers of beds or along edges of straight walks.

ALMONDS - *Amygdalus*

Dwarf Double-Flowering (*A. pumila fl. pl.*). Blooms very profusely in May, the whole bush being covered with flowers. There are two varieties, pink and white, both beautiful.

AMORPHA

Lead Plant (*A. canescens*). Bears blue flowers in panicles. Free flowering.



Aralia.

ARALIA - Hercules' Club

Aralia Spinosa. Really a small tree, with very prickly stems. Bears large panicles of white flowers in August. Fern-like foliage. Very tropical looking.

ANDROMEDA

Lily-of-the-Valley Tree (A. Floribunda). Large panicles of flowers over the dark masses of evergreen foliage make it very effective.

A. Japonica. Similar to above but more delicate and graceful looking. Terminal shoots and buds of a coppery hue.

AZALEA

Mollis. Hardy species from Japan. Flowers of various colors, large and showy.

Amoena. A very dwarf growing variety. Produces small claret-colored flowers. Excellent for massing.

Pontica, or Hardy Ghent Azalea. A beautiful species, bearing yellow, orange or red flowers. Very fragrant.

Hinodigiri. A variety from Japan. Very much like Amoena. Flowers bright red.

BARBERRY - Berberis

Purple (B. vulgaris purpurea). An upright, prickly-stemmed shrub, having dark purple leaves. Planted among other shrubbery, it is in striking contrast. Hardy and a quick grower. Flowers in May.

Thunberg's (B. Thunbergii). A pretty species introduced from Japan. Of dwarf, compact habit, with bright red berries in summer; small leaves which change to red in autumn. Very effective in groups or hedges. Quick, compact grower. Hardy.

Common (B. vulgaris). Foliage and fruit purple. Very pretty.

BOX - Buxus

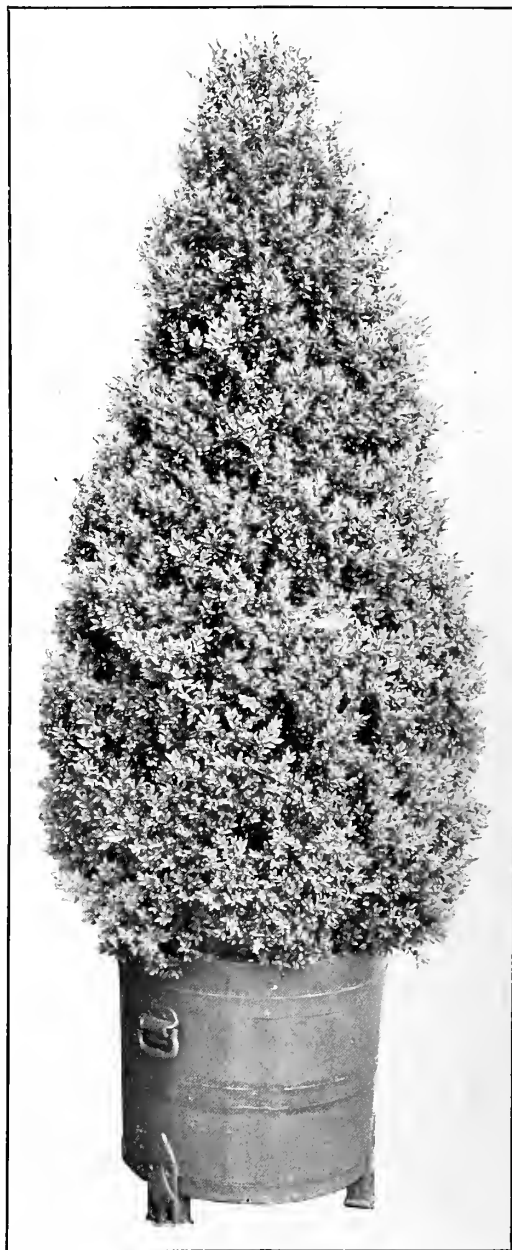
The suitability of Box as decorative plants and the small amount of care required to grow them make them very desirable for the home grounds.

Dwarf (B. nana). Used for edging around flower beds.

Tree (B. sempervirens). A large, compact evergreen shrub. Thick, leathery, dark green foliage.

Pyramidal (B. sempervirens). Same as above, but clipped in pyramidal shape.

Standard (B. sempervirens). Same as above but trained to a single stem, with round head. Very fine for formal planting.



Pyramidal Box.

BUDDLEIA - Summer Lilac

Butterfly Bush (*Veitchiana*). A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet-scented flowers of a rosy-lilac color, blooming in great profusion all summer until after the first frost. See illustration.

CAROLINA ALLSPICE - Calycanthus

Calycanthus, or **Sweet Scented Shrub** (*C. floridus*). Bush covered with chocolate-colored sweet-scented flowers in May. Leaves glossy and aromatic. Valuable for large clumps.

CALLICARPA

Purple (*C. purpurea*). Small shrub, bearing purple flowers in July. In autumn it has a profusion of purple berries. Very striking.

CEANOTHUS - New Jersey Tea

Americana. Upright growing shrub. Produces a profusion of small white flowers in June.

CEPHALANTHUS or BUTTON BUSH

Western Cephalanthus (*C. occidentalis*). Also called **Pond Dogwood**. A good sized shrub, bearing yellowish-white flowers on small, round, button-like heads in July. Thrives in moist, shady places.

CLETHRA - Sweet Pepper Bush

Alnifolia. Dense, dwarf-growing shrub. Leaves light green. Bears numerous small spikes of white, fragrant flowers in July.



Buddleia.

COLUTEA or BLADDER SENNA

Tree Colutea (*C. arborescens*). A large shrub with small delicate foliage and yellow pea-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish bladders or pods. Native of southern Europe, but hardy here. The shrub that grows native on Mt. Vesuvius, and the last one seen on ascending to the crater. Rapid grower; of easy cultivation.

CURRENT - Ribes

Yellow-flowering or Missouri Currant (*R. aureum*). Bears rich yellow flowers with spicy fragrance. Fruit black and edible. May.

DAPHNE

Mezerium. Showy red flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. These are followed by crimson berries. Very fragrant. Earliest blooming shrub.

Mezerium alba. Same as above but bears white flowers.

Cneorum (Trailing Daphne). A dwarf, trailing plant. Fragrant pink and white flowers in early spring. Evergreen leaves.

DOGWOOD - Cornus

Red-branched (*C. Siberica*). Has blood-red bark; blooms in May. Very conspicuous in winter.

Cornelian Cherry (*C. Mas*). A large-growing shrub bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers in spring before the leaves appear. Later, bears large scarlet fruit.

White. See **Deciduous Trees**.

Red-flowering. See **Deciduous Trees**.



Clethra—Sweet Pepper Bush.



A Beautiful Planting of Deutzias.

DEUTZIAS - Deutzia

Showy, hardy and ornamental shrubs. Of easy cultivation and rapid growth.

Scalloped-leaved (*D. crenata*). From Japan, but thrives well here. Has drooping, white, bell-shaped flowers in profusion during June.

Double White-flowering (*D. candidissima*). Very pretty, pure white flowers.

Double Pink-flowering (*D. crenata* fl. pl.). Flowers double, with pink margins. Fine for bouquets.

Lemoinei. A hybrid form resembling *gracilis*, but more vigorous in growth and with larger flowers.

Pride of Rochester. Large double white flowers, the back of petals slightly tinged with pink. More vigorous grower than other varieties.

Rough-edged (*D. scabra*). Beautiful. Bears single white, drooping flowers in June in profusion.

Slender-branched (*D. gracilis*). A species from Japan and entirely hardy here. Flowers pure white, graceful and drooping, blooming in June. Much used by florists for bouquets.

ELDER - Sambucus

Golden-leaved (*S. aurea*). Has very bright, golden-yellow leaves. Valuable for brightening groups of green shrubs. Retains its color throughout the season.

Cut-leaved (*S. racemosa plumosa*). Leaves fine, beautifully cut and drooping, giving the bush a very unique and pretty effect.

EUONYMUS - Spindle Tree

Japonica. A broad-leaved evergreen of handsome color. Not always hardy.

Japonica Variegata. Similar to above, but leaves variegated with white.

FILBERT - Corylus English. See under Hazelnut, in Deciduous Trees.

Purple-leaved (*C. Avellana purpurea*). Is very conspicuous on account of its large purple leaves in summer, which change to a purplish-green in autumn. Very desirable.

EXOCHORDA

Pearl Flower (*E. grandiflora*). Very desirable shrub, with large white flowers in May. Abundant bloomer and vigorous grower. Beautiful and conspicuous.

FORSYTHIA Golden Bell

Fortune's (*F. Fortunei*). Upright grower. Deep green leaves and yellow flowers. Commences to bloom in April and continues for some time. Quite showy.

Golden Bell (*F. viridissima*). Very green leaves. It is one of the first shrubs to bloom in spring, bearing bright yellow flowers in profusion before the leaves appear.

Intermedia. Flowers bright golden. Foliage glossy green like the *Viridissima*, but hardier.



Forsythia.

FORSYTHIA—Continued

Weeping (*F. suspensa*). Flowers and foliage like *Viridissima*, but branches curve toward the ground when older. Graceful and attractive.

Golden-leaved (*F. variegata aurea*). A fine novelty. Leaves have a yellow margin. Very vigorous and floriferous.

HALESIA - Silver Bell

Silver Bell, or **Snowdrop Tree** (*H. tetraptera*). Broad, light green foliage, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Makes a large bush.

HAMAMELIS - Witch Hazel

Common (*H. Virginica*). Makes a good sized shrub. Large leaves of yellowish-green tint during the summer, turning to dull yellow in fall. Bears small, yellow flowers.

HAWTHORN - Crataegus

Double-flowering (*C. oxycantha*). While they do not flourish as well here as in England, they are worthy of a place in all large gardens. We have the red and white flowering kinds.

HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY - Viburnum Opulus

Very ornamental on account of its red berries, resembling cranberries, which hang until frost. The flowers are a month later than the common Snowball, but not so large.

For other *Viburnums*, see Snowball.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

HONEYSUCKLE - Lonicera

White (*L. Tatarica alba*). Flowers nearly pure white. May.

Yellow, or **Fly** (*L. Xylosteum*). Small, cream colored flowers in May.

Red (*L. Tatarica*). Bright pink flowers in May, and reddish berries in autumn.

Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (*Morrowi*). A Japanese variety, producing a profusion of white flowers in spring. These are followed by a bright red berry.

Obovata. A bushy shrub with fragrant, light pink flowers. Leaves small and round.

Large-flowering (*L. grandiflora*). Bears numerous pink and white flowers in May. Strong grower. Berries very showy.

Fragrant Upright (*L. fragrantissima*). Very distinct, small, dark green foliage, almost evergreen. Bears fragrant pinkish-white flowers before leaves appear.

HYDRANGEA

Very ornamental, free-flowering, deciduous shrubs. Grow best in a rich, porous, somewhat moist soil, thriving well in partly shaded positions, but flower more freely in full sun.

Great-panicked (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). Hardy. Pure white flowers in immense panicles. Blooms from July until frost. The plant should be well pruned each spring, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way.

Tree Hydrangea. Same flower and foliage as above, but trained to a tree shape, having a stem about three feet high and a bushy top.

Otaksa. A dwarf pink variety. Blooms when quite small. Large showy flower heads.

American Everblooming, or **Hills of Snow** (*Arborescens grandiflora*). Color pure white, changing in autumn to green, same shade as the leaves. Blooms continuously from early June until end of season.

Sinensis. Flowers pink, sometimes bluish, in July.



Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (Morrowi).



Persian Purple Lilac.

HYPERICUM

St. John's Wort (*H. prolificum*). Deep green foliage and bears medium-sized yellow flowers in profusion from mid-summer until fall, when its bright colored bloom is very attractive.

Moserianum. Dwarf habit. Flowers large, rich yellow, blooming profusely. Needs protection in winter. A low and leafy shrub, with graceful, drooping branches. Flowers 2 inches across, glistening in the sunlight like lustrous golden wax, their centers plumed with almost countless thread-like stamens. Very showy; especially in groups and masses.

ITEA - Virginian Tea

Virginica. Pretty white flowers in June. Foliage turns red in fall.

JUDAS - Cercis

Red Judas (*Japonica rubra*). A small, pretty tree or shrub. Branches covered in early spring with reddish-pink flowers before the leaves appear. Not always hardy.

White Judas (*Japonica alba*). New. Similar to above, but flowers white. It also is not always hardy.

LILAC - Syringa

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). Well-known shrub with purple, fragrant flowers in May. Found in all old gardens, yet popular today.

Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*). Like the preceding except flowers are white. May.

Persian White (*S. Persica alba*). Delicate, fragrant flowers, nearly white.

Persian Purple (*S. Persica*). One of the best. Flowers delicate purple and quite fragrant. Very profuse bloomer.

Charles X. Bears abundant panicles of reddish-purple flowers.

Madame Lemoine. Large panicles of compact, double, pure white flowers. Fine for forcing. Profuse bloomer and good grower.

Marie Legraye. Large panicles of single white flowers. Fine for forcing. Best white variety.

Villosa. From Japan. Flower-buds are pink, but white when open; leaves resemble those of White Fringe. Very profuse flowering and valuable on account of being two weeks later than other Lilacs.

President Grevy. Beautiful purplish-violet variety. Flowers very large, in immense panicles. One of the best.

Rothamagensis. Resembles Persian Lilac. Violet-blue flowers in June.

Japonica. A species from Japan. Thick, dark, leathery leaves. Creamy-white flowers in large panicles. Makes a small tree.

Frau Dammann. Medium size, pure white flowers. Panicles large.

Souvenir de la Spah. Very large, dark red flower. Magnificent and showy.

Virginite. Large, double, pinkish flowers, about the color of the La France rose.

Tree Lilac. The common Lilac trained to a single stem and a bushy head. Nice for single planting or for groups.

MIST TREE - Rhus

Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree (*R. cotinus*). A large shrub, almost like a tree, bearing purplish, mist-like flowers very unlike any other shrub. Quite striking. June and July.

MAGNOLIA

Slender-growing (*M. gracilis*). A large shrub. Flowers cup-shaped, dark purple without and white on inside.

Purple-flowering (*M. purpurea*). A very desirable shrub. Flowers dark purple on outside, shaded to white, and white on inside. Darker and shorter leaves than the preceding.

For other Magnolias, see under Deciduous Trees.

MOCK ORANGE - Philadelphus

This is often called *Syringa* incorrectly. *Syringa* is Lilac.

Double-flowering (*P. flore pleno*). Flowers partially double and very fragrant.

Large-flowering (*P. grandiflora*). Large-growing shrub. Bears large white, fragrant flowers profusely in June.

Sweet-scented (*P. coronarius*). This is the well-known, old-fashioned, sweet-scented variety. More fragrant than any of the others. Blooms profusely in June. Much used for bouquets.

Golden-leaved (*P. foliis aureus*). A medium-sized shrub, having yellow foliage, and holds its color well. The finest of golden-leaved shrubs. Profuse bloomer.



Ball Privet.

PRIVET - Ligustrum

California (*L. ovalifolium*). Nearly evergreen, strong-growing shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves which it retains until winter. Bears white flowers in June. Quite ornamental. The best of all hedging plants. Good-sized plants.

Regel's Privet (*Regelianum*). Branches spread almost horizontally, forming a dense shrub.

Chinese Privet (*Ibota*). Long, shiny leaves and white flowers. Fine.

RHODOTYPUS

R. kerrioides. A shrub from Japan. Medium sized, very ornamental. Bears large, single, white flowers last of May. Rapid grower. Quite hardy.

RHODODENDRONS

Hardy Hybrids. We import a large assortment of these beautiful evergreen shrubs each year. The flower blooms are white, pink, red, purple and lavender, and as we import only well budded plants, the customer is assured of bloom the first season after planting. Do well in partly shaded places.

Maximum (Great Laurel). A broad-leaved evergreen shrub. Flowers rosy-white, produced in late June.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB

Carolina Allspice

See *Calycanthus*.

SNOWBALL - Viburnum

Japan (*V. plicatum*). An exceedingly beautiful species. Flowers pure white in very large, globular heads. Much finer than the Common Snowball.

Common (*V. Opulus sterilis*). A well-known variety. Large size, with clusters of globular white flowers in June.

Tree Japan. Same as above, but trained to a single stem about 3 feet high. Very pretty.

Viburnum Opulus. See High-bush Cranberry.

Dentatum (Arrowroot). Bears bluish-black fruit. Does well in damp places.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Bears dark red fruit. Leaves are wrinkled.

Tomentosum. This variety has fine foliage which colors nicely in the fall. A nice shrub for quick effect.

SNOWBERRY - Symphoricarpus

Red-fruited, or Indian Currant (*S. vulgaris*). Quite showy. Bears red berries, which stay on all winter. Pink flowers in June.

White Snowberry (*S. racemosus*). Bears small pink flowers in June, followed by large white berries which remain on bush during the winter.

Both varieties valuable for groups.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. Valuable for the beauty of its foliage, which is fine and delicately cut, turning to a bronze color in the autumn. Flowers inconspicuous, greenish white, fragrant.

Snowball—*Viburnum Opulus Sterilis*.



Spirea Van Houttei.

SPIREA or MEADOW SWEET

These are of easy culture, graceful bloomers and flower during most of the summer.

Anthony Waterer. A very valuable dwarf-growing kind, making a compact bush, with masses of crimson flowers. As it blooms after the early flowers have gone, it is very desirable.

Billard's Spirea (S. Billardi). This bears spikes of pink flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

Bumalda. Very similar to Anthony Waterer, but a stronger grower. The flowers are a lighter pink.

Callosa, or Fortune's (S. Fortunei). Upright grower; flowers in superb panicles of bright red color.

Callosa alba. A low, broad, compact shrub, blooming most of the season. Flowers white, in broad corymbs.

Callosa rosea. Same as preceding, but with rosy-pink flowers.

Arguta. Flowers white, produced early. Resembles Thunbergi, but better grower.

Golden-leaved (S. opulifolia aurea). Very striking on account of its yellow foliage. Bears white flowers in June.

Plum-leaved (S. prunifolia). Has small, glossy foliage, and bears a mass of small, double, white flowers in May. Often called Bridal Wreath.

Reeves' (S. Reevesii). This has long narrow leaves and large corymbs of white flowers, which nearly cover the plant in May. Branches are so laden that they often touch the ground.

Double-flowering Reeves' (S. Reevesii fl. pl.). Like the preceding, except it has double white flowers instead of single.

Thunberg's (S. Thunbergii). A species from Japan, very noticeable for the extreme delicacy of its foliage, which consists of willowy leaves and white blossoms. One of the best. Very early bloomer.

Van Houttei. A graceful, spreading variety, bearing a profusion of white flowers early in June. Very beautiful.

TAMARIX

African (A. Africana). Very beautiful, with small leaves resembling the Juniper. Bears spikes of small flowers in June.

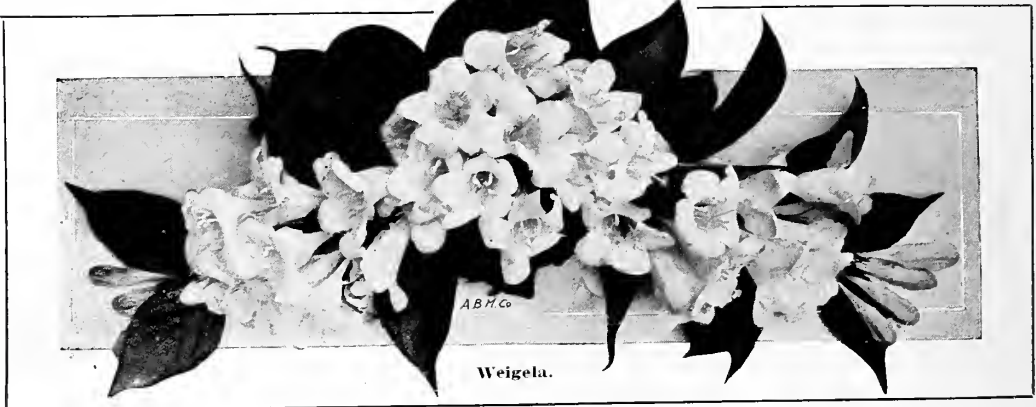
Japonica plumosa. Smaller grower and more bushy than the former. Very feathery foliage.

VIBURNUM

See Snowball.

VIBURNUM OPULUS

See High-bush Cranberry.



WEIGELA - Diervilla

These are of robust habit, bloom profusely and of easy culture. Grow large and erect when young, but form more graceful bushes when old.

Eva Rathke. One of the best. Remarkable for its reddish-purple flowers in early summer.

White-flowering (*D. candida*). Bears pure white flowers in profusion, and is decidedly the best white variety. June.

Floribunda. Bears crimson flowers in profusion, making it very conspicuous among other shrubbery. Very fine.

Montesquien. Resembles Van Houttei, but leaf a little smaller. Pink flower.

Rosea. The oldest and best known kind. Bears a profusion of rose-colored flowers in May and June. Very good.

Van Houttei. Flowers carmine and differ but little from Rosea.

Variegated-leaved (*D. nana variegata*). Leaves are distinctly marked with yellowish-white and green. Rather dwarf habit. Bears pink flowers in June.

YUCCA or ADAM'S NEEDLE

Thready (*Y. Filamentosa*). Broad, lance-shaped foliage. Flower stalks rising from the center. Bears numerous creamy-white, bell-shaped flowers. Very tropical looking.



Yucca Filamentosa.

Condensed List of Shrubs

For convenience of purchaser, we give below a condensed list of shrubs having colored or variegated foliage, bearing fruit or having bright bark. All described under Shrubby;

Shrubs with Bright-Colored or Variegated Foliage

Common Barberry	Golden-leaved Forsythia
Purple Barberry	" Philadelphia
Variegated Althea	" Spirea
Golden Elder	Variegated Weigela
Purple Filbert	Sumach
Euonymus	Meehani Althea

Shrubs Bearing Bright-Colored Berries

Berberis Thunbergii	Common Barberry
High-bush Cranberry	Snowberry, Red, White
Cornelian Cherry	Tartarian Honeysuckle
Callicarpa	Viburnum
	Red-branched Dogwood

Shrubs with Bright Bark

Red-branched Dogwood	Golden-twiggged Dogwood
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Suggestions on Planting Shrubs

By J. H. PROST, City Forester, Chicago

Shrubby as well as trees has a place in the beautification of the city streets. In the suburbs and outlying sections of the city one often sees masses of shrubbery growing in the parkways along the residential streets. I feel certain that everyone who has seen these ornamental plantings will agree that this sort of beautification is worthy of consideration and ought to be encouraged.

Planted between the trees, flowering and other shrubs add much to the appearance of a street, and the enjoyment of a stroll on a sunny afternoon becomes doubly delightful.

Such shrubs as the Thunberg Barberries,

Snowberries and Rugosa Roses, make perfect masses when left to grow in their natural form. They should be planted about two and one-half feet apart, depending upon the size of the individual bushes. The plants should be placed irregularly in masses, and the bushes should not stand planted in a straight row.

When Andrew Downing, called the father of American Horticulture, was asked how to place shrubs in masses, he answered that his idea could be well illustrated by tossing a handful of pebbles into the air, and the way they would scatter after falling to the ground is the way he would arrange his plants, each pebble representing a shrub.

Orders may be sent in at any time, which will be booked and forwarded at the proper planting season. We ship to all parts of the country, the stock being so well packed as to arrive in good condition and insure perfect satisfaction.

Table Showing Blooming Time of Deciduous Shrubs

Time of Bloom	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Height	Remarks
March 25th	Mt. Fetter-bush	Andromeda floribunda	White	3 ft.	Flowers last over three weeks. Good for partial shade.
Early April	None	Daphne	Rosy-purple	18 in.	Flowers appear before leaves. Very pretty leaf.
Early April	None	Spirea Thunbergii	White	3-4 ft.	Flowers when quite small. Graceful branches. Leaf brilliant in fall.
Early April	Golden Bell	Forsythia Fortuni, Intermedia, Viridissima	Yellow	4-5 ft.	Large yellow flowers appear before leaves.
Early April	Golden Bell	Forsythia suspensa	Yellow	4-5 ft.	Drooping habit. Can be trained over trellis.
Mid April	Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mas.	Yellow	to 20 ft.	Beautiful foliage, dark and glossy. Fruit large and red. Good, in clumps.
Late April	Missouri Current	Ribes aureum	Yellow	4 ft.	Fragrant. Nice foliage. Good in damp places.
Late April	Hall's Magnolia	Magnolia Stellata	White	3-5 ft.	Attractive, low branching shrub. Starry flowers before the leaves.
Late April	Flowering Dogwood	Cornus Florida	White	to 20 ft.	Good among shrubs 10 to 15 feet apart. The red flowering is very effective.
Early May	Carolina Allspice	Calycanthus Floridus	Brown	4-6 ft.	Flowers have a rich, aromatic odor. Often called Sweet Scented Shrub.
Early May	Purple-leaf Barberry	Berberis vulgaris purpurea	Purple	5 ft.	Very handsome. Both foliage and fruit purple.
Early May	Flowering Plum	Prunus triloba	Deep pink	Tree like	Beautiful color.
Early May	None	Spirea arguta	White	4-5 ft.	Plant in foreground in large masses. Prune all flowering wood after it has flowered.
Early May	Flowering Almond	Amygdalus	Pink or white	3 ft.	Very pretty in clumps.
Mid. of May	Snowdrop Tree	Halesia tetraptera	White	20 ft.	Flowers when quite small.
Mid. of May	Bridal Wreath	Spirea prunifolia	White	4-6 ft.	Very graceful. Prune flowering wood immediately after it blooms.
Late May	Honey-suckle	Lonicera tartarica	White, pink yellow, red	4-6 ft.	These are very pretty when planted in clumps.
Late May	Common Lilac	Syringa vulgaris	Purple	6-10 ft.	If white variety is used, put in back as it is not of good shape. Have hybrids in reddish-purple, pink, blue and white.
Late May	Persian Lilac	Syringa Persica	Pinkish lilac color	13-15 ft.	Blooms on top of branches. Earlier than vulgaris.
Late May	Pearl Bush	Exochorda grandiflora	White	5-6 ft.	Best massed with other shrubs. Very pretty. Prune well.
Late May	Rhododendron	Rhododendron hybrids	Many colors	4-5 ft.	Long period of bloom, lasting three to four weeks.
Late May	Japanese Snowball	Viburnum plicatum	White	8-10 ft.	Free from pests. The most popular Snowball.
Early June	Hydrangea Hills of Snow	Hydrangea arborescens sterilis	White	5-6 ft.	Commences to bloom in early June and continues in bloom nearly all summer.
Early June	High-bush Cranberry	Viburnum opulus	White	to 12 ft.	Beautiful red fruit in fall.
Early June	Common Snowball	Viburnum opulus sterilis	White	to 12 ft.	This does not bear fruit. Has pretty white flower.
Early June	Japanese Rose	Rosa rugosa	Red and white	to 6 ft.	Splendid foliage. Not subject to insects. Red fruit follows the bloom.
Early June	Spirea	Spirea Van Houtti	White	5-6 ft.	Graceful and prolific bloomer.
Early June	Golden Chain	Laburnum	Yellow	12-15 ft.	Long racemes of wistaria-shaped flowers.
Early June	Fringe Tree	Chionanthus virginica	White	to 20 ft.	Rather fast grower. Has blue berries.
Early June	Deutzia	Deutzia	White and pink	4-6 ft.	One of the most popular shrubs for groups. Free bloomer.
Early June	Virginia Tea	Itea virginica	White	4-6 ft.	Foliage turns deep rich red in fall.
Middle June	Mock-orange	Philadelphus	White	6-10 ft.	Many varieties, all much valued.
Middle June	Great Laurel	Rhododendron maximum	White	3-5 ft.	Very slow grower. Do well in partial shade.
Middle June	Weigela	Diervilla	Red, white and pink	6-8 ft.	Very fine for massing. The Eva Rathke one of the best.
Late June	None	Stephandra	White	3 ft.	Graceful habit and foliage.
Early July	Sweet Pepper Bush	Clethra alnifolia	White	4-6 ft.	Low dense grower.
Early July	Althea	Hibiscus syriacus	Many colors	6-10 ft.	Does not do well in moist places.
Early July	Purple Mist	Rhus cotinus	Purple	12 ft.	Flowers are curious and smoky-looking.
Early July	Gold Flower	Hypericum Moserianum	Yellow	3 ft.	Flower looks like a single rose. Nice foliage.
Early July	Button Bush	Cephalanthus	White	6-8 ft.	Nice foliage. Flowers borne in globular heads.
Middle July	Globe Flower	Kerria	Yellow	6-8 ft.	Flowers sometimes until fall.
Early July	Hydrangea	Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	White	6-8 ft.	Bears large panicles of white flowers. These turn brown in fall.
Late July	French Mulberry	Callicarpa purpurea	Purple	3-4 ft.	Very showy.
Late July	Staghorn Sumach	Rhus typhina	White	15 ft.	Brilliant in fall. Good for damp places.
September	Witch-hazel	Hamamelis virginica	Yellow	10-12 ft.	Flowers after frost. Foliage resembles White Dogwood.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

Climbing Vines

AMPELOPSIS

Veitch's (*A. Veitchii*). Japan Ivy. Entirely hardy. Foliage turns brilliant red in the fall; small leaves very much resembling those of a maple; clings tightly to walls. Very handsome and desirable.

American Ivy, or **Virginia Creeper** (*A. quinquefolia*). A native vine of rapid growth. Leaves turn rich crimson in the fall. Clings tightly to walls without training.

ACTINIDIA

Polygama. A nice Japanese climber. Bears small white, fragrant flowers. Rapid grower. Excellent for trellis.

CLEMATIS

Henryi. Very large, creamy-white flowers.

Jackmani. Large, violet-purple flowers. Abundant bloomer.

Paniculata. A native of Japan. Bears panicles of small white, very fragrant flowers in profusion.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE - *Aristolochia*

Sipho (Birthwort). Of rapid growth. Has large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE - *Lonicera*

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*). Holds its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September. Very fragrant.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halleana*). Strong grower, almost evergreen. The flowers are white and yellow; very fragrant, and cover the vine from July to September. Best bloomer of all Honeysuckles.

Belgian (*L. Belgica*). Monthly Dutch Honeysuckle. Very free bloomer with red and yellow flowers.

Japan Golden-leaved (*L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*). Foliage sprinkled with yellow spots. Very pretty.

Semperflorens. A very free bloomer.

Red Coral, or **Scarlet Trumpet** (*L. sempervirens*). Strong, rapid grower, bearing scarlet flowers.

Fuchsioides. Bears red, fuchsia-shaped flowers.

IVY - *Hedera*

English Ivy (*H. Helix*). A broad-leaved hardy sort. Prefers moisture and shade all season.

TRUMPET FLOWER - *Bignonia*

Scarlet (*B. radicans*). A splendid climber on wood or stone. Hardy and vigorous. Bears clusters of large, trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

VIRGINIA CREEPER

See *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

WISTARIA

Chinese (*W. Chinensis*). Rapid grower; hardy. Bears long, pendulous racemes of very fragrant lilac-colored flowers.

Chinese White (*W. Chinensis alba*). Color pure white. Same in shape of flower and growth as the purple.



Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*.

Hedge Plants

Twenty or thirty years ago the only hedges to be seen were the Osage Orange, Honey Locust, and occasionally an American Arborvitae. These hedges were usually planted as dividing lines between property, and occasionally around the garden or lawn. At the present time more attention is given to variety of form and foliage, and many pretty effects are to be seen in towns and villages. The ornamental hedge seems to have supplanted the iron and picket fences. It gives a more harmonious effect to property in general.

For evergreen ornamental hedges, the most suitable and beautiful are the Hemlock Spruce, American Arborvitae and Norway Spruce. Well trimmed during the first part of June, they make a solid, compact green wall, highly ornamental, around both small and large yards. For screens to hide unsightly objects the above are most suitable, and the Norway Spruce is very effective for shelter or windbreaks. For description, see "Evergreens."

The California Privet is fast growing in favor as a hedge plant, as its glossy, bright green leaves and its rapid growth make it very desirable. For description, see under Privets in "Shrubbery." Many shrubs make fine hedges, especially *Berberis Thunbergii*, which has thorns like a gooseberry. It is highly ornamental during the summer and fall. Altheas are also much used.

Hemlock Spruce (*Canadensis*). Valuable for all general hedge purposes and for formal work, as it is amenable to close shearing.

American Arborvitae (*Th. occidentalis*). Makes a good, compact hedge and is useful as a wind break.

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). Forms a majestic hedge and is valuable as a screen and for windbreaks.

California Privet (*L. ovalifolium*). Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. Valuable.



American Arborvitae Hedge.

***Berberis Thunbergii*.**

Where a dwarf deciduous hedge is required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impregnable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and toward fall assume rich, brilliant sun tints, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet and remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order. Also makes a most beautiful shrub for facing taller shrubbery, or for planting singly on the lawn for specimens. Perfectly hardy.



California Privet Hedge.

HEDGE PLANTS—Continued.

Rose of Sharon (Althea). Strong, erect growing shrubs, with rich foliage and a mass of beautiful flowers in the late summer, when so few plants are in bloom. Vigorous grower and very hardy; will grow in almost any soil. The shades of color vary from blush-white to deep red, and from pale lilac to deep purple. Forms an effective hedge.

The month of August is the critical period for newly planted Evergreens, for during this month, unlike deciduous trees, Evergreens make a new root growth, which requires moisture. If rains have not been plenty the trees should be watered. If the season is very hot and dry, this watering should be commenced the latter part of July and continued through the period of drought.

Thorough cultivation is very essential to the growing of vegetation of all kinds, and nothing appreciates it more than Evergreens.

They should be cultivated at least once a week up to August 1st, when a good mulching of partially rotted hay or straw may be given. Care should be taken not to use green manure, as it is detrimental.

Plant Evergreen hedges with great care. See that the roots are not exposed to wind or sun. It is well to have the roots dipped in a puddle of mud and water before planting. Evergreens should be planted eighteen inches apart; Privet nine inches; Barberry and other shrubs, twelve inches apart.

Ornamental Grasses

These are good, rapid growers, and thrive in almost any soil. When they come into bloom in late summer, their long flower-like plumes make quite a show. Most effective in landscape work. There are many kinds, but we name only the best kinds as being the most effective and beautiful.

Few people are aware of the many ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture loving also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest.

Eulalia Japonica. Green leaves. Vigorous grower, with large plumes. Unsurpassed for fine clumps.

E. Japonica zebrina. This is the most beautiful variety, the foliage being marked cross-wise, white and green.

E. Japonica gracillima univittata. A very pretty grass, with narrow, graceful foliage. Very valuable in all groups.

Ribbon Grass. A low-growing grass with silver variegated leaves. This grass is often used for borders in shrubbery beds.



Ornamental Grasses.



Herbaceous Department

The growth of these plants is killed to the ground each year by winter, but the roots remain in the ground, perfectly hardy and ready to grow in the spring. Need but little care, and by a judicious selection it is possible to have a display of blooms nearly all summer. We give below a few of the most popular varieties.

ACHILLEA - Milfoil

Achillea, The Pearl. White, July. Will grow 18 to 24 inches tall.

AGROSTEMMA - Muellein Pink

Agrostemma coronaria. Crimson flowers, borne singly on ends of branches. The glowing flowers and silvery white foliage make it very conspicuous. Blooms June to August.

ANEMONE - Windflower

Anemone Pennsylvanicum. Bears white flowers in profusion from July until September. Grows 12 to 15 inches tall.

ANTHEMIS - Chamomile

Anthemis Kelwayi. Golden Marguerite. Daisy-like, golden yellow flowers. Blooms July to September.

ANCHUSA - Alkanet

Anchusa Dropmore. The Heavenly Blue Flower. Bears spikes of beautiful blue flowers all summer.

BOLTONIA - False Chamomile

Boltonia asteroides. Bears very showy purple and white flowers in broad heads from July to September. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

CALLIOPSIS

Calliopsis. Bears rich yellow flowers with long stems. Profuse bloomer.

CASSIA - Wild Senna

Cassia Marylandica. American Senna. Bright yellow flowers. Blooms July and August.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Davidiana. Blue flowers in August and September.

DIANTHUS - Pinks

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William). Very fragrant showy flowers from June to September. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Mixed colors.



Achillea—The Pearl.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias. Assorted colors. Very easy of cultivation. Make a fine show when they bloom in autumn.

DICENTRA - Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. Rosy-red, heart-shaped flowers. Inner petals white. Blooms May and June.

FUNKIA - Plantain Lily

Funkia lancifolia. Luxuriant foliage, with blue, lily-like flowers. June to October. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall.

GAILLARDIA - Blanket Flower

Gaillardia grandiflora. Very ornamental, showy plant. Flowers orange-yellow with brown center. Blooms all summer.

HEMEROCALLIS - Day Lily

Hemerocallis flava. Yellow, lily-shaped flowers during June and July. Grows quite tall.

HIBISCUS - Mallow

Hibiscus, or Rose Mallow. Very large showy blooms from July to September. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. We have *Palustris* and *Crimson Eye*.

HELIOPSIS - Ox Eye

Heliosis Pitcheriana. Orange-colored flowers, June to September. Grows 3 to 5 feet tall.

HELENUM - Sneezewort

Helenium superbum. Beautiful showy yellow flowers in August. Grows 5 feet tall.

HOLLYHOCKS

Hollyhocks. The old-fashioned popular flower in red, pink, white and yellow. July.



Dahlias.

IBERIS - Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Spreading habit. Flowers pure white covering the plant with bloom. Fine for borders. Blooms April and May.

GERMAN IRIS

German Iris. Blooms very early and very showy. Has sword-shaped leaves. We have both the blue and the yellow. Requires rather dry soil.

JAPANESE IRIS - Iris Kaempferi

Kaempferi. A variety from Japan with gorgeous flowers, distinct from all other varieties. Blooms later than other kinds and requires rather moist soil. Very desirable. Mixed colors.

Named Kinds.

Kigan-no Misae. Flowers purple and blue. June and July.

Oyodo. Rose and dark rose flowers. June and July.

Oshokon. Blue and purple flowers. June and July.

Yomo-no Uui. Grayish-white flowers. June and July.

Kyodaisan. Double purple flowers. June and July.

LILIUM - Lily

Lilium Tigrinum, or Tiger Lily. Orange-colored flowers.

Lilium superbum, or Turk's Cap Lily. Deep orange-colored, spotted flowers.

Lilium, assorted varieties, red, white and pink flowering kinds.

LIATRIS - Blazing Star

Liatris spicata. Bears spikes of purple flowers July to September.

LYCHNIS - Lamp Flower

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Large clusters of scarlet flowers in July. Very showy. Grows 3 feet high.



Japanese Iris.



Paeonia, Festiva Maxima.

LYSIMACHIA - Loosestrife

Lysimachia clethroides. Bears long spikes of white, star-shaped flowers. July to September.

LYTHRUM

Lythrum salicaria superbum. Spiked Loosestrife. Bears showy spikes of rosy-purple flowers, July to August.

MYOSOTIS - Forget-me-not

Myosotis palustris. Bears pale blue flowers all summer. Makes a dainty looking border plant.

PAEONIA

Paeonia, assorted colors in pink, white, red and dark red.

Paeonia, Named Kinds.

Festiva Maxima. Flowers very large, pure white. The finest white Paeony. June.

Louis Van Houtte. Fine, dark crimson. June.

Queen Victoria. Blush-white with creamy center.

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur color with white. Fine.

Triomphe de Grand. Rosy white and yellow.

Caroline Allain. Fine white flowers.

Paeonia Tenuifolia. Fringe leaf Paeony. Deeply cut, graceful foliage. Single crimson flowers. Very handsome.

Paeonia Montan. Tree Paeony. Very slow grower. Flowers pink and showy. Requires very rich soil.

PENTSTEMON - Beard Tongue

Pentstemon grandiflora. Large, purplish flowers, blooming profusely in spring on stems 2 feet tall.

PHLOX

Perennial Phlox. Assorted colors, very showy.

Cocquelicot. Flowers large, fiery red. Unmatchable in color.

Boule de Feu. Bright flame colored flowers.

PLATYCODON

Platycodon grandiflora. Large showy blue flowers from July to September. Grows 1 to 2 feet.

POPPY - Papaver

Papaver orientalis. Oriental Poppy. Very showy. Large scarlet flowers in June.

PINKS

The old-fashioned hardy garden Pinks. Bears sweet clove-scented flowers in great profusion in May and June.

PHYSOSTEGIA - False Dragon's Head

Physostegia virginiana alba. Erect spikes of white flowers in August.

PYRETHRUM - Feverfew

Pyrethrum alba. Fern-like foliage with single white flowers, resembling daisies. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

PRIMULA - Primrose

Giant Primrose. Very desirable. Flowers various colors.

RANUNCULUS

Buttercup or Yellow Batchelor's Button

Ranunculus acris fl. pl. Deep yellow flowers, very double and glossy. May and June.

RUDBECKIA - Golden Glow

Golden Glow. Very double, golden flowers. Vigorous grower and almost continual bloomer. Fine for cut-flowers as stems are very long. Very effective when in bloom.

SALVIA - Sage

Salvia azurea. Blue Meadow Sage. Bears blue flowers in August and September.

SEDUM - Stonecrop

Sedum spectabilis. Beautiful pink flowers in August and September. Of low spreading habit, valuable for rockeries or border plants.

SOLIDAGO - Goldenrod

Solidago canadensis. Golden-yellow flowers in flat heads in autumn.

SPIREA - Goat's Beard

Spirea astilboides floribunda. White flowers, compact and graceful. May and June.

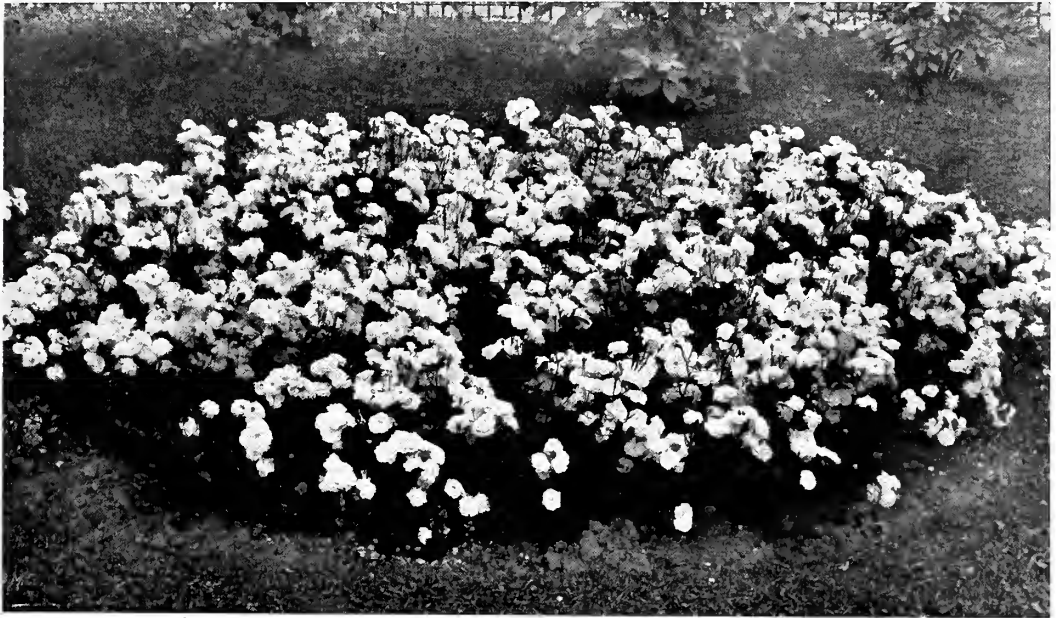
Spirea palmata rubra. Bears graceful plumes of bright crimson flowers. June to August.

TRADESCANTIA - Spiderwort

Tradescantia virginica. Bears large blue and white flowers in great profusion all summer. Grows 18 to 24 inches tall.



Perennial Phlox.



Bed of Baby Rambler Roses.

Roses

Persons unacquainted with the different varieties will do well to leave the selection to us, but in case they name the varieties, please state if we may substitute other equally good in case the kinds named cannot be furnished. There are many kinds so alike in shape and color that only experts can tell the difference. In all cases we will furnish good plants of such sorts as will, in our judgment, give the purchaser entire satisfaction.

Climbing Roses

American Pillar. Best new climbing Rose. Flowers rich shade of pink with large, white centers. Blooms in great profusion.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; very compact. The finest of the class.

Boskoop Baby. New. Flowers pink, foliage very dark green. Blooms all summer. Plant will not grow over 15 inches tall. The finest Baby Rambler yet introduced.

Blue Rambler (Veilchenblau). Strong growing Climbing Rose with large clusters of semi-double flowers. A reddish-pink bud, which changes to blue as the flower opens.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkably fine climbing Rose of rapid growth, with handsome, glossy foliage. Produces deep crimson flowers of perfect double form in great profusion.

Climbing American Beauty. New. As the name implies, the flowers are almost identical with the well-known American Beauty. While the latter is not suitable for out-door culture in this climate, this new Climbing American Beauty grows luxuriantly and blooms profusely in the open ground. The flowers are three to four inches in diameter, and are borne on long stems. The plants will make shoots of eight to ten feet in a season. The foliage is deep, glossy green, does not mildew and is not subject to black spots. Perfectly hardy.

Climbing Christine Wright. New. Has the same robust habit of growth and foliage as the above. It is a profuse bloomer. Flowers of 3 to 4 inches in diameter, of a bright, clear pink, nearly double, borne in clusters. Very beautiful in bud. A handsome and valuable Rose.



Climbing American Beauty Rose.



Flower of Fairfield.

Climbing Clothilde Soupert. A climbing variety of the Clothilde Soupert, white flowers shaded with pink.

Dorothy Perkins. Foliage and habit of growth much like the Crimson Rambler. Flowers very double, of a clear shell pink color, sweet scented and hold a long time without fading. Very profuse bloomer.

Empress of China. A very hardy, free-blooming climber of good size. Bright pink flowers; very attractive.

Ever-Blooming Crimson Rambler, Flower of Fairfield. New. Excels all other Rambler Roses. It flowers freely from June until September. In habit of growth it resembles the Crimson Rambler, but its color is more brilliant.

Greville, or Seven Sisters. Clusters large; flowers from blush to crimson.

Gardenia. A Wichuriana hybrid. Bright yellow flowers, but creamy white when fully open. Very fragrant, profuse bloomer. Flowers often measure 3 inches in diameter.

Hiawatha. Single, bright crimson. Foliage glossy green.

Lady Gay. Flowers of a delicate pink. Vigorous grower and perfectly hardy.

Mrs. Robert Peary, or Climbing Augusta Victoria. Creamy white flowers and fine shaded buds.

Pink Rambler. This is like the Crimson Rambler, but flowers are pink.

Philadelphia Rambler. Resembles the Crimson but brighter, more double, and blooms a little later.

Pink Baby Rambler (Annechen Mueller). A fine pink Baby Rambler Rose. Valuable for bedding.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red, frequently with a white stripe; large, compact and globular.

Red Baby Rambler. Dwarf Crimson Rambler. (Mad. Norbert Levasseur). Blooms all summer outdoors and during winter indoors. Said to be the most persistent bloomer of all Roses. Flowers like those of Crimson Rambler.

Tausendschon. Pink, turning to carmine, borne in large trusses. Very fragrant. A desirable variety.

White Dorothy Perkins. White flowering form of the well known Dorothy Perkins, and the best white Rambler.

White Rambler. White, borne in very large trusses; very fragrant. A desirable variety.

Wichuriana. This is a Japanese creeping Rose, also called the Memorial Rose, being especially used in cemeteries. It is very valuable for covering embankments and rocks. The flowers are single, pure white and bloom profusely in July. Although its natural habit is to creep, it may be trained to climb.

White Baby Rambler (Katherine Zeimet). Fine, white Baby Rambler Rose. Flowers pure white, showing bright yellow stamens. Very pretty.

Yellow Rambler. This is also like Crimson Rambler, but flowers are yellowish white.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colombe. Brilliant carmine. Very large and superb.

Anna de Diesbach. Large bright pink.

Baron de Bonstetten. Large and full; cherry red changing to rosy carmine. Very fragrant; good bloomer.

Baroness Rothschild. Very large, light pink flower. Good bloomer.

Black Prince. Deep crimson; large size.

Capt. Christy. A beautiful flesh-colored Rose.

Duke of Edinburgh. Dark, velvety maroon; medium size bloom.

Empress Augusta Victoria. Pure white, with a pale lemon tint; large and full. A very free bloomer.

Francois Levet. Large, rose color. Resembles Paul Neyron.

Fran Karl Druschki. Pure white Rose of fine form. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant, beautiful crimson.



Tausendschon.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted with yellow. Large and full.

Grus an Teplitz. Scarlet. Free grower and profuse bloomer. Beautiful foliage.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, large and double.

Madame Charles Wood. Large brilliant red.

Magna Charta. Very large, bright pink. Profuse bloomer and strong grower.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale flesh center. A fine variety.

Mrs. John Laing. Flowers large, pink and fragrant. Blooms freely.

Maman Cochet, Carmine. Shaded with salmon. Profuse bloomer.

Maman Cochet, Red. Extra large, perfectly double flowers. Bright rosy red. Healthy, vigorous grower.

Maman Cochet, White. Pure white, tinged with blush.

Maman Cochet, Yellow. Flowers a light yellow. Very pretty.

Mad. Abel Chatenay. Flowers carmine red, shaded with salmon. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink. Free bloomer. Very desirable. Flowers very large, and the buds always develop fine, perfect Roses.

Persian Yellow. Flowers are bright yellow, but small. Foliage small. The finest yellow Rose.

Princesse Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson; large.

President Carnot. Rosy flesh color, shaded to white at edges.

Perle des Blanches. White and of good shape.

Ulrich Brunner. Large, rich cherry red flowers. Unusual free bloomer. Very recommendable. Splendid upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage.



Grus an Teplitz.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Etoile de France. Bright red.

Killarney. Pink flowers. Long, pointed buds. Very beautiful.

La France. Large and full. Bright pink, changing to pale pink. Constant bloomer. Poor grower.

Mlle. Augustine Guinnoisseau, or White La France. Pure white, with a slight tint of flesh color.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. The best yellow Rose. A rich yellow tinted to salmon rose.

Mme. Jules Grolez. (Red Kaiserin Augusta Victoria). Cherry red; distinct and charming.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Coppery red suffused with salmon.

Mme. Valerie Baumez. Yellow rose, outside petals tipped with pink. Flowers are large, well-formed and very fragrant.

White Killarney. White flowers. Long pointed buds. Very beautiful.

Sweet Brier Roses

Rosa Rubiginosa. The well-known Sweet Brier. Small pink fragrant flowers and scented foliage.

Tea, Bourbon, Noisette and Bengal Roses

These are free bloomers, but require protection during the winter.

American Beauty. Large; deep pink, poor grower. Fine color.

Appoline. Delicate pink. Large.

Agrippina. Brilliant fiery red. Profuse bloomer.



Mrs. Aaron Ward.



Marechal Niel Rose.

Rugosa Roses

Fine Japanese Roses with beautiful foliage. Large single white and red flowers.

TEA, NIOSETTE AND BENGAL ROSES (Continued).

Bride. Pure white; large; very fragrant; free bloomer. Very good for forcing.

Bridesmaid. A sport from Catherine Mermet. Clear pink.

Coquette des Blanches. Pure white, pretty, medium-sized flowers. Blooms late.

Etoile de Lyon. Strong, vigorous grower. Color golden yellow. Early bloomer.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep apricot. Long pointed buds. Very free flowering.

Madam Caroline Testout. Color clear pink; fragrance very pronounced. Said to be superior to La France.

Marechal Niel. Deep golden yellow; large, full and fragrant.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, with pinkish center. Very valuable for forcing under glass.

Perle des Jardins. Straw color, sometimes canary yellow; center orange yellow. Large, beautiful buds. Popular for cut flowers.

Safrano. Yellowish-buff. Produces fine buds.

Polyantha Roses

Clothilde Soupert. White, shaded with pink. Free grower and profuse bloomer. Desirable for bedding.

Marie Pavie. Color rich, creamy-white, tinted with carmine; flowers medium-sized, double and borne in large clusters.

Tree Roses

Fresh imported plants.

Moss Roses

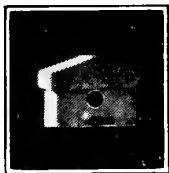
White Moss (Vibert 1843). Large size, pure white.

Red Moss. Beautiful red flower.

Princess Adelaide. Fine reddish blush flowers.

Raphael. Pale rose color, very large and double; very mossy and a good fall bloomer.

Cement Wren House with Removable Lid



\$1.50 each, Six for \$7.50, packed ready to express

The Wren is by far the busiest of the insectivorous birds, and at one time he was the most numerous. From some places he is now gone entirely. Where the nests are protected he will stay, and where many boxes are provided he will come in increasing numbers. A pair of wrens were seen to carry to their nestlings 100 insects in one hour.

Wren boxes should be cleaned every year to insure the return of the wrens. This is made easy by the removable lid of this box. The entrance cannot be pecked to admit the English Sparrow. The cement box provides ventilation, which is wanting in other boxes.

The wren is known to eat great quantities of cut worms, weevils, and plant lice. The stomach of four birds examined contained 1028 eggs of the canker worm. One bird often eats 30 moths per day which is equivalent to destroying 138,750 eggs.

Address **THE BIRD BOX, West Chester, Pa.**



A Well Set Apple Orchard.

Fruit Department

Dig holes just large enough to admit the roots without crowding or bending them. Avoid deep planting, which is very injurious. The trees should be no deeper than they stood in the nursery. Always see that the earth is firmly packed over all parts of the roots. All bruised or broken roots must be cut off up to the sound wood. The tops should be shortened in by cutting back half of the last season's growth from branches. Cultivate the orchard a few years with hoed crops. After this, to insure regular crops of fruit, the orchard should be kept in sod and manure applied to the surface.

Distances for Planting

	Ft. apart each way		Ft. apart each way
Standard Apples	30	Quinces	10 to 12
Standard Pear and Sweet Cherries.....	20	Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries.....	3 to 4
Sour Cherries	18	Blackberries	6
Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines.....	12	Raspberries	3 to 4

Number of Trees on an Acre when Planted at Stated Distances

30 feet apart each way.....	49	8 feet apart each way.....	681
25 " " " "	69	6 " " " "	1,210
20 " " " "	109	5 " " " "	1,742
18 " " " "	135	4 " " " "	2,722
15 " " " "	194	3 " " " "	4,840
12 " " " "	302	2 " " " "	10,890
10 " " " "	437	1 foot " " "	43,560

Spraying

Since the San Jose scale has made its appearance and has spread all over the United States, it has become necessary to spray all kinds of fruit trees at least twice during the summer with kerosene emulsion. Apply this in May and September. We give below formula for this, also formulas for other insecticides to be put on dormant trees.

Kerosene Emulsion. Dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of hard soap in one gallon of water; add to this two gallons of kerosene oil, mix well and dilute with 15 gallons of water. Apply in May and September. This will not only kill the San Jose scale, but also other insects which are likely to infest the trees and cause imperfect fruit.

Good's Caustic Potash Whale-Oil Soap, No. 3. Use two pounds of soap to every gallon of water, spraying the trees with this in winter or early spring before the leaves appear. If the trees are badly infested cut back considerably before applying the soap.

Scalecide. Fill spray pump tank first with water and add one gallon of Scalecide to every 20 gallons of water. Agitate slowly and it is ready for use. Twice the quantity of Scalecide may be used if desired; it will not injure the tree. Commence spraying in the fall, just as the leaves fall. Spray any time during the winter and spring, up to the time that leaves appear.

Bordeaux Mixture. Six lbs. copper sulphate, 4 lbs. quicklime, 40 to 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For peach trees an extra pound of lime is advisable. This mixture is efficacious in all fungus diseases, such as leaf blight, mildew, etc.

Apples

There are a great many varieties of Apples, of which the most desirable are mentioned here. Many more varieties are grown in this nursery, and if any customer wants a variety which is not named below, we request him to inquire for such.

Summer Varieties

Bough. Large; pale greenish yellow; sweet, rich flavor; good bearer. First of August.

Early Harvest. Medium size; pale yellow; rich, sub-acid flavor; very productive. First of August.

Golden Sweet. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer. August.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; deep crimson with a pale white bloom; juicy; acid flavor; productive. August.

Summer Rambo. Medium to large; green, striped with red; subacid; good. Good market apple. September.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety. Skin, when fully ripe, pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, lively subacid. August.

Fall Varieties

Duchess of Oldenburg. Medium; yellow, striped with red; rich, juicy and excellent; a productive variety introduced from Russia. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large; yellow, rich, high flavored; moderate bearer. October to Nov.

Gravenstein. Very large; red striped; first quality; a very productive variety. September and October.

Jersey Sweeting. Medium; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet. Sept. to Oct.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; abundant bearer. September to October.

Rambo. Medium; flat; streaked and marbled with yellow; very tender, rich subacid flavor; good bearer. October to December.

Red Beitigheimer. Very large; light yellow, covered with red; purplish crimson when exposed to the sun; flesh subacid pleasant; a great bearer. September.

Winter Varieties

Arkansas Black, or Paragon. Originated in Tennessee. Fruit like Stayman's Winesap in color and flavor, but larger in size, and is a better keeper. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive; comes into bearing quite young. February to April.

Baldwin. Well known; large; bright red; juicy and rich; productive. December to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large; striped with bright red; juicy, subacid, good. Much esteemed in the West and South. December to March.

Bellflower. Yellow; large; crisp and juicy; aromatic flavor; moderately productive. November to March.

Bismarck. A variety of great promise from New Zealand. It is a very prolific bearer and commences to bear when quite young. Fruit large and of brilliant color. January to March.

Cider, Smith's. Popular Pennsylvania fruit; greenish white, striped with red; juicy, tender, mild, pleasant flavor; very productive; good keeper. December to March.

Fallwater. Favorite Pennsylvania fruit. Very large; yellowish green; valuable market variety; very productive. November to February.

Fameuse, or Snow Apple. Medium size; very handsome, deep crimson; tender, white-fleshed, juicy, high-flavored; productive. November to December.

Grimes' Golden. Medium; rich, golden yellow; crisp, tender, juicy; does well in Pennsylvania. Early bearer and excellent keeper. January to April.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large; yellowish ground with red stripes and spots; sweet and rich. Highly esteemed. November to January.

Jacob's Sweet. A large and exceedingly showy fruit. Clear, rich yellow, deeply shaded with brilliant carmine; flesh crisp, fine-grained and of best quality. Also a remarkably good keeper. Tree is a strong grower, heavy yielder, annual bearer. April and May.

King of Tompkins Co. Large, yellow, striped with red; popular variety; good bearer. December to March.

McIntosh Red. Originated in Canada. Above medium size; yellow, nearly covered with dark rich crimson. Flesh white, tender, juicy. Tree very hardy; good bearer of excellent fruit. November to April.

Northern Spy. Large; striped and covered with dark crimson; a New York fruit; juicy, high flavor; great bearer. January to May.

Paragon. See Arkansas Black.

Rawle's Janet (Never Fail). Valuable. Of southern origin. Medium; yellow striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; very productive, and a good keeper. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening. Well known; excellent variety; large; light greenish yellow; firm and rich; excellent flavor; crooked grower; good keeper and good bearer. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large; striped with bright red; flesh tender, juicy sprightly; moderate grower. Origin, Ohio. December to February.

Russet, American Golden (Sheep Nose). Below medium; dull yellow; yellow flesh, very tender, rich, spicy flavor; a great bearer and good keeper. December to March.

Roxbury Russet. Medium size; skin at first dull green, covered with brownish yellow russet when ripe; flesh greenish white, moderately juicy, with rich, subacid flavor; good to very good. January to June.

Smokehouse. Popular Pennsylvania fruit, and valued highly; above medium; yellow shaded with bright red, sprinkled with gray and brown dots; firm, juicy, subacid flavor; good bearer. November to February.

Spitzenburg. (Esopus). Fruit large; considered equal to Newtown Pippin; flesh yellow, rather firm, crisp, juicy, rich flavor; the best winter apple. December to February.

Stark. Fruit large; skin greenish yellow, shaded, splashed and striped with light and dark red. Moderately juicy, mild, subacid. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap. Medium, dark red; yellow flesh, firm, crisp, high-flavored; fruit hangs late on the tree; excellent for cider, very good bearer and excellent keeper. December to May.

Twenty Ounce. Fruit large and showy; greenish yellow, boldly splashed and marbled with stripes of red; good to very good. October to January.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Wealthy. Medium size; whitish yellow, shaded with deep, rich crimson; flesh white, fine-grained tender, juicy, lively subacid; hardy and productive. December to February.

Winter Sweet Paradise. Pennsylvania Apple, hardy and productive; green when picked, with brown flush, becoming paler at maturity; flesh white, fine-grained juicy and very good. November to March.

Wolf River. Very hardy; fruit very large, whitish color, mostly covered with red and numerous brown specks. Flesh firm, subacid. Regular and enormous bearer. March.

York Imperial. A very fine Pennsylvania apple of medium to large size, oblate, white,

shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, subacid. November to February.

Crab Apples

Valuable for preserving and desirable for ornament. Fruit is excellent for jelly.

Red Siberian. Small; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom; excellent for preserving. Early September.

Yellow Siberian. Small, pale yellow, also very valuable for preserving. September.

Hyslop. Large; dark red, with a blue bloom; good for cider.

Transcendent. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; productive and desirable. Best early fall variety.

Pears

Dwarf Pears. For small gardens and for cultivation by amateurs, or persons likely to devote the necessary attention to them, Dwarf Pears will certainly prove remunerative in a suitable soil, and with proper selection of varieties. On very light, sandy soils, or gravelly soils, Dwarf Pears will not prove to well as—

Standard Pears. These are generally preferred for orchard culture. They will not bear fruit at so early an age as Dwarf Pears, but they will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and will bear neglect better; without proper cultivation, however, they will, like most trees, fail to give satisfaction.

Gathering Pears. Pears, as a general rule, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. Summer and fall varieties should be gathered at least 10 days before maturity; winter Pears about the time frosty weather sets in.

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) succeed well as dwarfs. The following list includes the most valuable varieties.

Summer Varieties

Bartlett. Large; clear yellow skin; buttery, very juicy and high-flavored; early and a great bearer. September.

***Clapp's Favorite.** Large; resembles Bartlett; ripens a few days earlier; productive. August and September.

Koonce. Best early Pear. Tree vigorous, free from blight, fine grower. Medium to large; yellow, one side covered with red; does not rot at core; productive; handsome and good shipper.

Le Conte. Fruit large; skin smooth, pale yellow; good quality. Tree very vigorous, said to be free from blight. Very prolific. October.

Wilder. Small to medium; bell-shaped. Pale yellow ground, with deep shading of carmine; core very small. Flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid. Quality good. August.

Fall Varieties

***Buerre d'Anjou.** Large; yellowish, somewhat russeted, red cheek; fine-grained, buttery, melting and excellent. October to December.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. October and November.

Breda. Small round, orange; flesh juicy, rich; hardy and a good bearer. July to August.

Early Golden. Small, roundish, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and good; vigorous grower and productive. July.

Harris. Fruit large, oval; bright yellow, with red blush. Quality best; very juicy and rich. Productive and hardy. Ripens about July 20.

Large Early. Large, oblong; orange, with red cheek; juicy, rich, sweet; fine flavored. July.

Flemish Beauty. Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich; excellent flavor; productive. September and October.

***Howell.** A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. September and October.

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large and showy; supposed to be a seedling of a Sand Pear accidentally crossed with some cultivated kind grown near it. Skin is a rich yellow color, tinged with red. Excellent for canning purposes. Very productive. October to November.

Seckel. Small; dull yellow, with russet and colored cheek; very juicy, buttery and rich; very high-flavored and productive; a slow grower. September and October.

Sheldon. Above medium; dark yellow or russet; rich melting and high-flavored; first-rate quality. October and November.

Winter Varieties

Lawrence. Medium light yellow, mostly sprinkled with dots; buttery, rich and aromatic; very reliable and productive. December.

Vermont Beauty. Fruit medium, very handsome, yellow, with bright carmine cheek; flesh is rich, juicy, aromatic and of fine quality. Ripens immediately after Seckel.

Apricots

Moorpark. Very large; orange, with a reddish cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; very valuable. Beginning of August.

The following are Russian varieties, which are said to be more hardy.

Alexander. Large size oblong; yellow, dotted with red; flavor sweet and delicate. One of the best. Ripens first of July.

J. L. Budd. Fruit large; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, extra fine. Ripens first of August.

Cherries

The Cherry will prove successful on light, well-drained soil. Any tree that is attacked by the "black knot" can be saved by cutting off all indications of the disease as it appears. The following list embraces the really desirable kinds.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, half tender; sweet, rather rich, fine flavor; deserves general cultivation; tree a strong, upright, beautiful grower and good bearer. Last of June.

Elton. Large, pale yellow, streaked and mottled with red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious. June and July. Very much like Gov. Wood, only more hardy.

Ox Heart. Large; red skin, red and half tender flesh, pleasant juice. Last of June.

Gov. Wood. Medium size, light red; tender and delicious; vigorous grower and very productive. End of June.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, spotted with deep red; very firm and juicy; very productive, and a constant bearer. First of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Largest Black Cherry; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

Yellow Spanish. Large; light yellow, with red cheek, having a waxen appearance; firm,

juicy and sweet; one of the best; very productive. Last of June.

Windsor. Originated in Canada. Fruit large; liver-colored, resembling Elkhorn or Tradescant's Black Heart; firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A valuable late variety.

English Morello. Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive and reliable. Is not the old common Morello. Very hardy. Tree is very dwarf in growth. August.

Early Richmond (Kentish). Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor; very productive, reliable and hardy. Valuable. June.

May Duke. Large; dark red; juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Ordinaire). Large and hardy, said to be seven to ten days later than the Richmond. Very productive and valuable.

Plums

A heavy soil, with a considerable mixture of clayey loam, is most suitable for the Plum. It should be planted where the hogs and poultry have free access, as the latter destroy many injurious insects, and the former, in rubbing against the tree, jar it and eat the fallen fruit. Where no hogs are kept the trees should be jarred once a day and all fallen fruit at once gathered and destroyed. Mr. Bateham, of Ohio, writes the "Country Gentleman" that by applying sulphur over the trees, in putting it in a bag to a long pole and shaking it over the trees, splendid crops have been realized.

Bradshaw. Large, early Plum; color violet-red; juicy and good. Very productive.

Coc's Golden Drop. Very large; oval; pale yellow; flesh firm, adheres to the stone; very valuable. Last of September.

German Prune. Large, oblong; purple; juicy and rich; tree very productive; unusually free from the curculio and from knots. September.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval; greenish yellow, covered with bloom; very juicy and sweet; one of the most valuable varieties. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium; violet-red; juicy, good, hardy and productive. August.

Niagara. Very large, reddish-purple; said to be identical with Bradshaw; flesh greenish-yellow; vigorous. Middle of August.

October Purple. Deep blue; good quality and excellent shipper; very vigorous and prolific. October.

Shipper's Pride. Said to be an unfailing cropper and a good shipper. Large, round, purple Plum of excellent quality.

Yellow Gage. Large, bright yellow; flesh rich and juicy. Good quality. September.

Shropshire Damson. An English variety. Fruit small, rather obovate; skin purple, covered with thick, blue bloom, flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partially from the stone. Thousands of bushels are annually sold in the market for preserves. With good cultivation it is enormously productive. September.

Japan Plums

Abundance. Fruit large, showy and beautiful; amber, turning to a bright cherry color; white bloom; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and very sweet; stone very small. Ripens very early.

Burbank. A good grower; bears when very young; fruit large, cherry-red, with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow and very sweet; very productive; fruit resembles the Abundance, but is about two weeks later.

Red June. Fair size, red, with handsome bloom; good quality. Vigorous, upright grower. August.

Satsuma. Large, purple and red, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, firm, dark red, of good quality. Hardy and vigorous grower. August.

Wickson. Handsome; deep red, covered with white bloom; small stone. Flesh fine, sugary. Excellent keeper and shipper. August.

Quinces

Apple or Orange. Fruit large, bright golden yellow; excellent for preserves; productive. Crooked grower.

Champion. A variety originating in Connecticut. Tree a prolific and constant bearer. Fruit larger than the Orange, equally fine and a longer keeper.

Mulberries

Russian. Fruit medium, mostly black; sub-acid to sweet; very productive; perfectly hardy. The original trees were imported from western Russia.

White. The common variety; valuable for feeding silk worms.

Peaches

The Peach will succeed best on light gravelly soil; with proper cultivation, on almost any soil. Trees one year old from the bud are best suited for planting. The orchard should be kept cultivated, and the trees carefully examined every spring to extract the borers. A shovelful of lime applied at the base of each tree will often be a preventative as well as a fertilizer. The disease called the "Yellows" is incurable; therefore, if it shows itself on one or two trees, these must be cut down at once and burned, which will save the whole orchard. This disease has never shown itself in our nurseries; our trees have always been healthy and have given entire satisfaction. Our stock of Peach trees is quite extensive; they can be supplied in almost any quantities and on liberal terms. The following varieties are described in the order of ripening.

First Ripening

Alexander. Very large and highly colored; handsome, rich and good flavor; flesh thick and firm; will carry well long distances. Freestone. First part of July.

Greensboro. Very large; color crimson; flesh white. Freestone. Ripens same time as Alexander.

Succd. Medium, white; excellent quality. The earliest Peach known.

Triumph. Fruit good size; yellow, with crimson cheek. Strong grower, abundant bearer. Ripens with Alexander. The earliest yellow-flesh Peach.

Champion. Fruit large, delicious, sweet, juicy; best quality of all early varieties. Skin creamy white, with red cheek; handsome, hardy and productive and a good shipper. Early August.

Carman. Flesh white, sweet; large, round; skin pale yellow and red-blush. Last of July.

Early Rivers. Large; pale yellow, with pink cheek; flesh melting, very rich. Freestone. Last of July.

Second Ripening

Yellow St. John. Large, roundish; orange yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and highly flavored. Freestone.

Mountain Rose. Large; red skin; white flesh; excellent quality. Freestone. First of August.

Large Early York (Honest John). Large; white skin and nearly white flesh; tender and juicy; very productive. Freestone. August.

Belle of Georgia. Very large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, excellent flavor; rapid grower; very productive. July.

Crawford's Early Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; yellow flesh, red at the stone; very juicy and excellent; one of the best. Freestone. Middle of August.

New Prolific. Ripens close to Crawford's Early; pit exceedingly small. Bore heavy crops when all others failed. Very hardy.

Third Ripening

Yellow Rareripe. Large; deep yellow, dotted with red; flesh yellow, red at stone, melting, juicy, rich, excellent flavor. Freestone. Latter part of August.

Crosby. Medium size; bright yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine; beautiful; constant bearer and very hardy, therefore very reliable. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Elberta. Very large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; very profitable, and an excellent shipping variety. Freestone. Last of August.

Fitzgerald. Fruit large; bright yellow, covered with red; flesh deep yellow. Best quality. Early September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; yellowish white, with a dark red cheek; white, tender flesh; excellent for market. Freestone. First part of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, roundish; yellow flesh, red at the stone; excellent quality; hardy variety. Freestone. September.

Morris White. An old well-known variety. Rather large; whitish skin; white flesh to the stone, a little firm, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. In some sections tender and variable in quality. Freestone. Middle of September.

Wheatland. Large to very large; quality best; deep golden yellow; great bearer; excellent shipper. Freestone. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

Fourth Ripening

Susquehanna. Very large and handsome; rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; yellow flesh, melting, rich and fine; moderate bearer. Freestone. September.

Stump the World. Very large; creamy white, with red cheek; white flesh, rich and high flavor; very productive; valuable for marketing. Freestone. September.

Globe. Very large; golden yellow; very fine flavor. Ripening during latter half of September.

Crawford's Late Melacoton. Very large; yellow, with a deep red cheek; yellow flesh, red at stone. A very excellent variety. Freestone. September.

Fox's Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; white flesh, fine quality. Good shipper.

Ford's Late. Rather large; white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich. Latter part of September.

Iron Mt. Our best, largest late white Peach; very hardy in bud; high quality; very prolific and good shipper. Identical with Ford's Late.

Matthew's Beauty. Skin yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow; firm; of excellent quality. Equal to Elberta, but ripens later.

Fifth Ripening

Chair's Choice. Fine yellow freestone. Rich in color; splendid flavor. Excellent for canning. Ripens with Smock.

Lemon Free. Of lemon shape, being longer than broad, pointed at apex; color pale yellow; very large. Immensely productive. Ripens after Crawford's Late.

Smock (Beers'). Large, oval; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at the stone, juicy and rich. Freestone. Last of September and early October.

Stephen's Rareripe. Large; resembles Oldmixon Free, but more highly colored. Very profitable.

Sixth Ripening

Bilyeu's Late October. Large; freestone; white, with a beautiful blush cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm; a good shipper. Ripens two weeks later than Smock. Best late Peach yet introduced.

Heath Cling. Very large; white, tinged next to the sun, quite downy; flesh white, very juicy, sweet, of a high, rich, excellent flavor. Clingstone. October.

Salway. Large, yellow, mottled, with a red cheek; yellow flesh; very productive. Valuable for its late ripening. Freestone. October.

Grapes

There are many varieties of Grapes not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds.

Agawam. Berries very large; thick skin; pulp sweet. Ripens early.

Brighton. A cross of Concord and Diana Hamburg; hardy, berries resemble the Catawba. Very productive where it does well.

Concord. A well-known standard variety; bunch and berry large; black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and excellent; very reliable, does not mildew; quite early; good for the table and making wine.

Catawba. Bunches large; large red berries. An old popular variety.

Eaton. Berries very large, black, covered with thick bloom; bunch large and compact; thick skin, very juicy. Highly recommended.

Empire State. A seedling of Hartford Proflific and Clinton; therefore, purely native. Berry medium to large; white, with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; tender, juicy, sweet.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berry medium; color yellowish green when fully ripe. Quality very good.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, round; very hardy and entirely exempt from mildew; early; very desirable. Resembles Concord in its excellent qualities.

Niagara. Berry greenish white; large; skin thin, but does not crack; good quality and productive; hardy; bunch compact.

Pocklington. A seedling of the Concord raised by Mr. John Pocklington, of Sand Hill, N. Y. The vine is a strong grower and hardy, identical with the Concord, having large, thick foliage, and, like that variety, never mildews. Fruit large; light golden yellow color; bunches very large, often shouldered; berries round and thickly set on the bunch. Ripens with Concord.

Salem. Berries large; dark copper color; thin skin, very sweet. Ripens first of September.

Worden's Seedling. A handsome, large black grape. It is larger, of a better quality, and earlier than the Concord.

Gooseberries

Downing. Upright, vigorous-growing plant; very productive; fruit somewhat larger than Houghton, oval; whitish green; skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy; excellent for family use.

Houghton's Seedling. A hardy American variety, free from mildew and enormously productive; berries small and reddish.

Industry. An English variety; fine large red berries. Will mildew almost as easily as other English varieties.

Currants

Cherry. The largest of all Currants, bunch short, berries very large, deep red, acid.

Fay's Prolific. Red; very productive, and, from its peculiar stem, inexpensive to pick.

La Versailles. A French variety; bunches and berries very large; very productive. One of the most desirable varieties.

White Grape. Bunch and berry very large; whitish yellow; transparent. A spreading, irregular grower. Best white Currant. Productive.

Blackberries

We have other varieties of Blackberries not mentioned here, but mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. An annual dressing of manure will prove very profitable.

Erie. Very large; hardy; very early and very productive. Of excellent quality, handsome and firm.

Kittatinny. Very large, slightly conical. The berries are firm, sweet, of excellent flavor, and are perfectly ripe as soon as they turn black. It is a vigorous grower, hardy and very productive; continues four or five weeks bearing. The best Blackberry for general cultivation.

Snyder. Very hardy and very productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; canes not so thorny as those of Lawton or Kittatinny.

Taylor. Hardy and productive; berries large and fine flavor. Season medium.

Wilson's Early. Large, oval, pointed; flavor rich and good. Ripens very early, and matures the whole crop in two weeks.

Raspberries

There are many varieties of Raspberries not mentioned here, but which could be furnished. The list of varieties is so large that we mention only a few of the most important kinds. Plant in rows 5 or 6 feet apart, 4 feet apart in the rows. Remove all the old canes as soon as the fruit is gone and do not allow more than three or four new ones to each hill.

Cuthbert. A strong, hardy variety; berries large, rich crimson and of a good flavor.

Gregg. Recently introduced from Ohio. Productive and of fine quality. Best black variety.

Golden Queen. Large; yellow and firm. Very productive and hardy.

Asparagus

The soil should be manured with a very heavy coat, and plowed or dug into the ground, making a deep rich soil. The roots should be planted 4 to 6 inches deep, 3 feet apart each way.

Conover's Colossal. A very popular, well-known variety; large and tender.

Barr's Mammoth. A variety which is gaining in favor in the Philadelphia markets, being very large and very productive. Preferable to Conover's Colossal.

Palmetto. A very early variety of excellent quality.

Rhubarb

To grow good strong stalks, the soil should be rich and deep, the roots should be planted 3 feet apart each way. The stalks will be fit for use the second season after planting.

Nuts

English Walnuts. The nuts are well known, being mostly imported. The tree, not being entirely hardy, grows slow, and is not as productive here as in Europe.

Filbert, English or Hazlenut. Larger and better than the American, where it succeeds.

Black Walnut. Is too well known to need description.

Planting Table for Vegetables and Berries

VARIETY	For Horse Cultivation Have Rows	For Hoe or Wheel-Hoe Cultivation Have Rows	Distance Apart in the Row	Depth to Cover	Time to Plant in the North, Outdoors (See Foot-note)
Asparagus, Seed.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1 ft. apart.....	3 in. transplant in 1 yr.	1 in.	March-April.
Asparagus, Plants.....	4 ft. apart.....	3 ft. apart.....	2 ft.	5 or 6 in.	March-April. or in the fall.
Bean, String.....	2½ ft. apart.....	2 ft. apart.....	Thin to 4 in.	2 in.	May 10-15.
Bean, Lima.....	Pole, 4x4 ft. apart.....	4x3 ft. apart.....	Thin to 3 plants to pole	1 in.	May 20-25.
Beet.....	Bush, 2½x1½ ft. apart.	2x1½ ft. apart.....	Thin to 5 in.	1 in.	March-April.
Blackberry, Plants.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1 ft. apart.....	2 ft. ....	.....	April. Or in the fall.
Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants.....	8 ft. apart.....	6 ft. apart.....	16-24 in. ....	.....	Early kinds April; late kinds, June.
Carrot.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1 ft. apart.....	Thin to 5 in.	½ in.	March-April.
Celery, Plants.....	3-4 ft. apart.....	2-3 ft. apart.....	6 in. ....	.....	Early crop, May; late crop, early July.
Corn, Sweet.....	4 ft. apart.....	Same.....	8-12 in.	2 in.	Early May.
Cucumber.....	5x5 or 6x4 ft. apart.....	Same.....	Scatter 15 seeds in hill; thin out later.....	½ in.	May 15.
Currant and Gooseberry Plants.....	5x5 ft. apart.....	5x4 ft. apart.....	.....	.....	April. Or in the fall.
Eggplant, Plants.....	2½x2½ ft. apart.....	2x2 ft. apart.....	Thin to 6x10 in.	½ in.	June 1.
Lettuce.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1½x2 ft. apart.....	Scatter 15 seeds in hill; thin out later.....	½ in.	March-April.
Melon, Musk.....	6x4 ft. apart.....	Same.....	.....	½ in.	May 15.
Melon, Water.....	8x8 ft. apart.....	Same.....	Thin to 4 in.	½ in.	May 15-20.
Onion, Seed.....	2½ ft. apart.....	12-15 in. apart.....	Thin to 6 in.	½ in.	March-April.
Parsley.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1 ft. apart.....	Thin to 5 in.	½ in.	Early April.
Parsnip.....	2½ ft. apart.....	2 ft. apart.....	20 in. ....	.....	March-April.
Pepper, Plants.....	3-4 ft. apart.....	2½x3 ft. apart.....	Continuous row.....	3-5 in.	June 1.
Peas.....	3 ft. apart.....	2x2½ ft. apart.....	12-18 in.	4 in.	March-April.
Potato.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1 ft. apart.....	Thin to 3 in.	½ in.	Early, March-April; late, May-June.
Radish.....	4 ft. apart.....	3 ft. apart.....	3 ft. ....	.....	March-April.
Rhubarb, Plants.....	6 ft. apart.....	5 ft. apart.....	Red, 2 ft.	2 or 3 in.	March-April.
Raspberry, Plants.....	2½ ft. apart.....	1 ft. apart.....	Black, 2½ ft.	1 in.	Early Spring.
Spinach.....	8x8 ft. (Bush Squash 4x4).	Same.....	Thin to 5 in.	½ in.	March-April.
Squash-Pumpkin.....	4 ft. apart.....	3 ft. apart.....	15-20 in.	Have crown level with ground.....	May 15-20.
Strawberry, Plants.....	4x4 ft. apart.....	4x3 ft. apart.....	.....	.....	April. (Pot-grown plants in August-September.)
Tomato, Plants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 25- June 1.

NOTE.—Planting time varies according to season and locality; dates given above are only approximate, and are based on latitude of Pennsylvania; allow about five days difference for each 100 miles north or south of this State. Do not work soil in spring while it is very wet and soggy; wait. Plants set in autumn must be well mulched with strawy manure, leaves, etc., during first winter. Successional sowing of corn, peas, etc., may be made later than the dates given.

Spraying Calendar

Plant	1st Application	2nd Application	3rd Application	4th Application	REMARKS
Apple (Scab, rot, rust, codling moth, bud moth, tent caterpillar, canker worm, curculio, etc.)	When buds are swelling, but before they open. Bordeaux.	If canker worms are abundant just before blossoms open, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	8-12 days later, Bordeaux - arsenical mixture.	For aphids (lice) use one of the lice remedies mentioned elsewhere. Dig out borers from tree trunks with knife and wire. For oyster-shell scale, use whale-oil soap spray in June.
Asparagus (Rust, beetles.)	Cut off all shoots below surface regularly until about July 1st.	After cutting ceases let the shoots grow and spray with Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	2-3 weeks later, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	Repeat in 2-3 weeks.	Mow vines close to ground when they are killed by frost, burn them, and apply a mulch of stable manure.
Bean (Anthracnose, leaf blight, weevil, etc.)	Treat the seed before planting with bisulphide of carbon. (See remarks.) When third leaf expands, Bordeaux.	10 days later, Bordeaux.	14 days later, Bordeaux.	14 days later, Bordeaux.	For weevils: Put seed in tight box, put a cloth over seed, pour bisulphide of carbon on it, put lid on and keep closed for 48 hours. Use 1 oz. to 4 bus. of seed.
Cabbage (Worms, lice, maggots, etc.)	Pyrethrum or insect powder.	7-10 days later, repeat.	7-10 days later, repeat.	Repeat every 10-14 days until crop is gathered.	Root maggot: Pour carbolic acid emulsion around stem of plants. Club root: Rotate crops; apply lime to soil; burn refuse; treat seed with formalin.
Celery (Blight, rot, leaf spot, rust, caterpillars.)	Half strength Bordeaux on young plants in hot-bed or seedbed.	Bordeaux, after plants are transplanted to field. (Pyrethrum for caterpillars if necessary.)	14 days later, repeat.	14 days later repeat.	Rot or rust is often caused by hilling up with earth in hot weather. Use boards for summer crop. Pithy stalks are due to poor seed; or lack of moisture.
Cherry (Rot, aphids, slug, curculio, black knot, leaf blight or spot, etc.)	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphids appear, tobacco solution or kerosene emulsion.	When blossoms drop, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	10-14 days, Bordeaux.	Hellebore, if a second brood of slugs appear.	Black knot: Dark fungus-looking bunches or knots on limbs. Cut off and burn whenever seen.
Currant, Gooseberry (Worms, leaf blight.)	At first appearance of worms, hellebore.	10 days later, hellebore.	10-14 days, repeat, if necessary.	2 to 4 weeks later, repeat.	Cane-borers may be kept in check by cutting out and burning infested canes.
Grape (Fungous diseases, Rose bugs, lice, flea beetle, leaf hopper, etc.)	In spring, when buds swell, Bordeaux.	Just before flowers unfold, Bordeaux - arsenical mixture.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	2 to 4 weeks later, Bordeaux.	For lice, use any of the lice remedies. For rose bugs, use 10 pounds of arsenate of lead and one gallon of molasses in 50 gallons of water, as a spray. Or knock the bugs into pans of kerosene every day.
Melons, Cucumbers (Mildew, rot blight, striped bugs, lice, flea beetle, etc.)	Bordeaux, when vines begin to run.	(Note—Always use half strength Bordeaux on watermelon vines.)	10-14 days repeat.	10-14 days, repeat.	Use lice remedies for lice. For striped bugs, protect young plants with a cover of mosquito netting over each hill. Or keep vines well dusted with a mixture of air-slaked lime, tobacco dust and a little Paris green.
Peach (Rot, mildew, leaf curl, curculio, etc.)	As the buds swell, Bordeaux.	When fruit has set, repeat. Jar trees for curculio.	When fruit is one-half grown, Bordeaux.	NOTE:—It is safe: always to use half-strength foliage.	Dig out borers. Cut down and burn trees affected with "yellows."
Pear and Quince (Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codling moth, blister mite, slugs, etc.)	As the buds swell, Bordeaux.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when leaves open for psylla, if needed.	After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture.	8-12 days later, repeat.	Look out for "fire blight." Cut out and burn blighted branches whenever seen.
Plum (Curculio, black knot, leaf blight, brown rot, etc.)	As buds are swelling, Bordeaux.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux-arsenical mixture. Begin to jar trees for curculio.	10-14 days later, repeat.	10-20 days later, Bordeaux.	Cut out black knot whenever seen.
Potato (Flea beetle, Colorado beetle, blight rot.)	Spray with Paris green and Bordeaux when about 4 in. high.	Repeat before insects become numerous.	Repeat for blight, rot and insects.	Repeat.	To prevent scabby tubers, treat the seed with formalin before planting.
Tomato (Rot, blight, etc.)	When plants are 6 in. high, Bordeaux.	Repeat in 10-14 days. (Fruit can be wiped if disfigured by Bordeaux.)	Repeat in 10-14 days.	Repeat.	Hand pick tomato worms.

Note.—For San Jose scale on trees and shrubs, spray with the lime-sulphur mixture in autumn after leaves fall, or (preferably) in early spring, before buds start. The lime-sulphur mixture is a fungicide as well as a scale cure, and if it is used the FIRST early Bordeaux spray may be omitted.

INDEX

Abies	10	Feverfew	28	Pearl Flower	16
Acer	6	Filbert	16	Pears	35
Achillea	26	Fir	10	Pentstemon	28
Actinidia	23	Forget-me-Not	28	Persica	7
Adam's Needle	20	Forstythia	16	Philadelphus	18
Aesculus	4	Fraxinus	3	Phlox	28
Agrostemma	26	Fruit	33-38	Physostegia	28
Alkanet	26	Fuchsia	27	Picea	11-24
Almonds	13			Pines	10
Althea	13-25	Gaillardia	27	Pinks	26-28
Amorpha	13	German Iris	27	Pinus	10
Ampelopsis	23	Goat's Beard	28	Plane Tree	3
Amygdalus	13	Golden Bell	16	Plantain Lily	27
Anchusa	26	Golden Glow	28	Platanus	3
Andromeda	13	Goldenrod	28	Platycodon	28
Anemone	26	Gooseberries	38	Plum	7-35
Anthemis	26	Grapes	38	Poplar	7
Apples	34-35	Grasses, Ornamental	25	Populus	7
Apricots	35			Poppy	28
Aralia	13	Halesia	17	Primrose	28
Arborvitae	9-24	Hamamelis	17	Primula	28
Aristolochia	23	Hawthorn	17	Privet	19-24
Ash	3	Hazelnut	4	Prunus	7
Asparagus	38	Hedera	23	Purple Fringe	18
Azalea	13	Hedge Plants	24-25	Pyrethrum	28
		Helenium	27	Pyrus	5
Barberry	13	Heliopsis	27		
Beard Tongue	28	Hemerocallis	27	Quercus	6
Beech	3	Hemlock Spruce	24	Quinces	35
Berberis	13-24	Hercules' Club	13		
Bignonia	23	Hibiscus	13-27	Ranunculus	28
Blackberries	38	Highbush Cranberry	17	Raspberries	38
Bladder Senna	15	Hollyhocks	27	Retinospora	10-11
Blanket Flower	27	Honeysuckle	17-23	Rhododendrons	19
Blazing Star	27	Horse Chestnut	4	Rhodotypus	19
Bleeding Heart	27	Hydrangea	17	Rhubarb	38
Boltonia	26	Hypericum	18	Rhus	18
Box	10-13			Ribes	15
Buddleia	15	Iberis	27	Roses	29-32
Burning Bush	7	India Bean	3	Rose of Sharon	13-25
Button Bush	15	Itea	18	Rudbeckia	28
Buttonwood	3	Ivy	23	Sage	28
Buxus	10-13			Salisburya	5
		Judas	18	Salix	7
Callicarpa	15	Judas Tree	4	Salvia	28
Calliopsis	26	Juniper	10	Sambucus	16
Calycanthus	15	Juniperus	10	Sedum	28
Candytuft	27			Silver Bell	17
Carolina Allspice	15	Laburnum	4	Sneezewort	27
Cassia	26	Lamp Flower	27	Snowball	19
Catalpa	3	Larch	4	Snowberry	19
Ceanothus	15	Larix	4	Solidago	28
Cedar	10	Lead Plant	13	Spiderwort	28
Cedrus	10	Liatris	27	Spindle Tree	7-16
Cephalanthus	15	Ligustrum	19-24	Spiraea	20-28
Cerasus	3	Lilac	18	Spruce	11
Cercis	4-18	Lilium	27	Stephanandra	19
Chamomile	26	Lily	27	St. John's Wort	18
Cherries	35	Lily-of-the-Valley Tree	13	Stonecrop	28
Cherry, Flowering	3	Linden	5	Strawberry Tree	7
Chionanthus	7	Liquidambar	7	Summer Lilac	15
Clematis	23-26	Liriodendron	7	Sweet Gum	7
Clethra	15	Lonicera	17-23	Sweet Pepper Bush	15
Colutea	15	Loosestrife	28	Sweet Scented Shrub	15
Cornus	3-15	Lychnis	27	Sweet William	26
Corylus	4-16	Lysimachia	28	Symphoricarpos	19
Crataegus	17	Lythrum	28	Syringa	18
Cupressus	10				
Currant	15-38	Magnolia	5-18	Tamarix	20
Cypress	3-10	Maidenhair	5	Taxodium	3
Cypress, Japan	10	Mallow	27	Taxus	11
Cytissus	4	Maple	6	Thuja	9-24
		Meadow Sweet	20	Tilia	5
Dahlias	27	Milfoil	26	Tradescantia	28
Daphne	15	Mist Tree	18	Trumpet Flower	23
Day Lily	27	Mock Orange	18	Tulip Tree	7
Deutzias	16	Morus	5		
Danthus	26	Mountain Ash	5	Ulmus	4
Dicentra	27	Mulberries	5-35		
Diervilla	20	Mullein Pink	26	Viburnum	17-19
Dogwood	3-15	Myosotis	28	Vines	23
Dutchman's Pipe	23			Virginia Creeper	23
		New Jersey Tea	15	Virginian Tea	18
Elder	16	Norway Spruce	24		
Elm	4	Nuts	38	Weigela	20
Eulalia	25			White Fringe	7
Euonymus	7-16	Oak	6	Whitewood	7
Evergreens	9-12	Ox Eye	27	Wild Senna	26
Exochorda	16			Willow	7
		Paeonia	28	Windflower	26
Fagus	3	Papaver	28	Wistaria	23
False Chamomile	26	Peaches	7-37	Witch Hazel	17
False Dragon's Head	28			Yew	11
				Yucca	20

The Morris Nursery Co.

West Chester

Chester County, Pennsylvania



Catalpa Bungei—*for formal effects*

See Page Three

The Catalpa Bungei or Chinese Catalpa is one of the most desirable formal trees. They are as effective for this purpose as the carefully trained bay trees, which are very expensive. These trees are grafted on their stems and may be had in any height of stem desired, from one to eight feet in height. The head shapes itself into a ball-shaped head of great, soft, leathery leaves which lay with shingle-like precision. It is a perfectly hardy, strong-growing tree. Very desirable when grafted on stems five to eight feet high for border along drive, walk, or in places where you do not desire tall trees.